THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

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MARRIED.

At Wilmington, N. C., December 15th, 1869, by Rev. J. C. Hiden, Mr. GEORGE SLOAN to Miss HANNAH L. MITCHELL, daughter of B. F. Mitchell, Esq., all of Wilmington.

In Thomasville, N. C., on Tuesday evening, December 14th, by Rev. B. Craven, D. D., Rev. JOS. L. KEEN, of Willmington, N. C., to Miss GEORGIE HOGAN, of Thomasville, N. C.

TO CONSUMTIVES.

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

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Parties wishing the prescription, will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
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nov 12 39-w3mch

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Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop itself in one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles, to be sufficiently deposited in the lungs or other organs formed in the liver. These facts make the occasional use of the *Sarsaparilla* as a preventive, advisable.

It is a mistake to suppose that so long as no eruptions or tumors appear, there must be no scrofulous taint. These forms of derangement may never appear, and yet the vital forces of the body be so reduced by subtle agency, as materially to impair the health and shorten the duration of life. It is a common error, also, that scrofula is strictly hereditary. It does, indeed, descend from parent to child, but is also engendered in persons born of pure blood. Low living, indigestion, foul air, licentious indulgences, and the depressing vices generally, produce it. Weakly constitutions, where not guarded by the most constant and judicious care, are peculiarly liable to it. Yet the robust, also, whose turbid blood swells the veins with an apparently exuberant vitality, are often contaminated, and on the road to its consequences. Indeed, no form or condition can depend on immunity from it, nor feel insensible to the importance of an effectual remedy.

In *St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Lars and Eyes*, and other purely constitutional forms of the disease caused primarily by scrofulous infection, the *Sarsaparilla* is so efficient as to be indispensable. And in the more concealed forms, as in *Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia*, and other affections of the muscular and nervous systems, the *Sarsaparilla*, through its purifying power, removes the cause of the disorder and produces astonishing cures.

The sarsaparilla root of the tropics does not by itself achieve these results. It is aided by the extracts combined with it, of still greater power. So potent is this union of healing virtues, *Syphilis* or *Venereal* and *Mercurial Diseases* are cured by it, although a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. *Leucorrhœa* or *Whites, Uterine Ulcerations*, and *Female Diseases* in general, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by the invigorating and purifying effect of our *Sarsaparilla*. *Rheumatism* and *Gout*, often dependent on the accumulations of extraneous matter in the blood, have their remedy also in this medicine. For *Liver Complaints*, Jaundice, inflammation, abcess, etc., caused by making poisons in the blood, we unhesitatingly recommend the *Sarsaparilla*.

This medicine restores health and vigor where no specific disease can be distinguished. Its restorative effects is felt by those who are *Languid, Listless, Despondent, Sleepless*, and filled with *Nervous Apprehensions* or *Fears*, or who are troubled with any other of those affections symptomatic of weakness. Many, after taking it for *General Debility*, have written us of the youthful vigor imparted to their nervous system, which seemed buoyant with that prolific life they thought had departed on the advance of age. Others, whose fountains of life were always sterile, acknowledge their obligations to it for an obvious change.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bumm's Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

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nov 26 42-1m*

In the Probate Court--Duplin County,

Isaac B. Kelly, Plaintiff.
against
Spaight Hill, Executor of Thomas Hill, Deceased, Defendant.

Order for service by Publication

IN THE ABOVE ACTION IT APPEARING from the affidavit of Isaac B. Kelly:

I. That Spaight Hill cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said Spaight Hill.

III. That Spaight Hill is not a resident of this State, but has property therein.

It is ordered,

I. That service of the summons be made by publication in the Wilmington Weekly Journal once a week for at least six weeks successively, notifying the said Spaight Hill to appear before the Probate Court of said county of Duplin on or before the 24th day of January, 1870, and show cause why he should be removed from his office of Executor, or judgment of removal will be pronounced against him.

II. That a copy of the summons and complaint in this action be forthwith deposited in the Post Office by the said Plaintiff, directed to the said Defendant at his usual place of residence, if the same be known to said Plaintiff. And said summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the term of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Kenansville, December 7th, 1869.

Seal.

J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Probate Judge of Duplin county.
dec 17 45 wöw

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1870.

THE FIRST EDITION of One Hundred and Twenty Thousand copies of **Vick's Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds and Floral Guide** is published and ready to send out. It is elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, with about 200 fine wood engravings of flowers and vegetables, and a beautiful Colored Plate, consisting of seven varieties of Phlox Drummondii, making a fine

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J. L. KITCHEN,
nov 26 42 6m

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BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.
oct 22 37-1yoh

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

NIGHT SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 13, 1869.

Mr. Pou arose to a question of privilege, and said that while the bill "to empower committees of investigation to enforce the attendance of witnesses," had passed the Senate, yet the same had not been enrolled for signature; consequently no witnesses had been empowered. He therefore was prepared to adjourn.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, moved to suspend the rules in order to put on its passage the resolution to appoint a committee of five to take charge of the examination pending before the Committee of the Whole.

After some debate Mr. Moore, of Chowan, called the previous question on the motion to suspend the rules, which was agreed to.

The rules were suspended and Mr. Sinclair's resolution taken up, viz:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Speaker, and the same is hereby charged with the management of the examination of the State's interest in the Railroads now pending before the Committee of the Whole of this House.

The report of the special committee of five was read, offering the following substitute:

Resolved 1st. That a Committee of five be appointed by the Chair to act as managers to conduct the examination of the whole in the investigation now pending.

2d. That all questions shall be written and handed to said committee of managers who shall propound the same, any member having a right to object to any question; and its admissibility shall be determined by the chairman, subject to an appeal to the Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Welch moved to strike out in the second resolution the words "subject to an appeal to the Committee of the Whole."

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, move the previous question. Carried

The amendment of Mr. Welch was then rejected. Yeas 35, Nays 37.

The substitue was agreed to and the resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1869,

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Lassiter—the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be instructed to use their influence to have the banking privileges so increased that there may be more banks established in the Southern States, that our people may be benefited thereby. Which was adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Bill to secure the return to the public treasury the bonds issued to the Chatham Railroad Company.

Mr. Cook withdrew his motion to postpone its further consideration to the third Monday in January, 1870.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report whether or not by the terms of this bill the State postpones or surrenders any mortgage or other lien she may now have on the franchise or property of the Chatham Railroad, which was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes, 28; nays, Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Galloway, (colored), Hayes, Jones, of Columbus, Jones, of Wake, and Legg—8.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to provide for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State, and to provide a sinking fund for the retiring of the same.

On motion of Mr. Sweet its further consideration was postponed until the 13th of January, 1870.

CALENDAR.

Resolution in relation to the several Sheriffs of the State requiring the Auditor to move for judgment against any delinquent Sheriff at the special term of the Superior Court to be held at Raleigh on the fourth Monday of this month.

A. H. Galloway, colored, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was lost.

YEAS.—Messrs. Beeman, Brogden, Blythe, Cherry, Davis, Eppes, colored, Gallo way, colore l, Harrington, Hyman, colored, Lassiter, Legg, Lindsay, Moore, of Yancey, Scott, Smith and Winstead—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Beall, Beasley, Bellamy, Burns, Colgrove, Cook, Etheridge, Forkner, Hayes, Jones, of Mecklenburg, Jones, of Wake, Love, Mason, Martindale, Melchor, Moore, of Carteret, Murphy, Respass, Sweet, Welker, White and Wilson—22.

J. A. Hyman, colored, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Love opposed the motion to refer and urged immediate action on the resolution; it would be no relief to the people to postpone it any longer, as they were not so delinquent as the Sheriffs themselves, who had collected this tax and were holding the money, not paying scarcely a tithe of that which they have already collected from the people into the Treasury. He had it from good authority that there were four Sheriffs who now owed $100,000 to the Treasury, and he had heard of one who had paid nothing, and who had collected $20,000, and was holding it in order to speculate, and he was the chief mover in calling a conference of the several Sheriffs in order to induce them to combine and employ counsel in order to stave off judgment to the longest period, He hoped the Senate would see the necessity of passing the resolution at once.

Mr. Respass (Republican) said he introduced the resolution at the request of the Treasurer, who had given him evidence sufficient to convince any one that this was the proper course to pursue.—Some Senators make a great noise and hubbub when matters of this character are brought up for consideration, in order to make party capital at home; but the time had come when some one should take the responsibility and face the music regardless of partisan considerations, and he was ready, for one, to raise his voice against the impositions practiced by certain Sheriffs on the burdened tax-payers of the State. He was tired of seeing them grind the taxes out of the people and put them into their own pockets, in order to keep their fine horses and sporting carriages.—He had been informed by the Treasurer that the Sheriffs of two counties—Wake and New Hanover—were indebted to him at least $51,000, and the Sheriff of Wake alone about $35,000. It was time this state of things was stopped, and if it was not done speedily it might be too late.—He hoped the reference would not be made.

A. H. Galloway, colored, and Mr. Brogden opposed the resolution.

Messrs. Welker and Robbins urged its adoption in short but forcible speeches.

Mr. Ethridge called the previous question which was sustained and the resolution was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Beall, Beasley, Beeman, Bellamy, Colgrove, Cook, Ethridge, Forkner, Jones of Mecklenburg, Lassiter, Legg, Lindsay, Long, Love, Mason, Martindale, Melchor, Moore of Carteret, Respass, Robbins, Sweet, Welker, Winstead and Wilson—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Cherry, Davis, Eppes, colored, Galloway, colored, Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, colored, Moore of Yancey, Murphy, Scott, Smith and White—15.

Mr. Winstead from the Committee of Conference on the resolution requesting the Representatives of this State in Congress to use their influence to secure the removal of the United States direct tax on real estate, and to refund the tax already collected, made a report asking the Senate to recede from its amendment, (which was to refund back tax).

Mr. Welker moved an indefinite postponement of the whole matter, which motion was lost by the following vote: Ayes, Messrs. Beasley, Bellamy, Burns, Cook, Cherry, Galloway, colored, Jones, of Columbus, Lindsay, Long, Moore, of Carteret, Respass, Smith, Welker and White—15. Nays 21. And the report was concurred in.

On motion the Senate adjourned until to night at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1869.

Mr. Robinson called the attention of the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee to a resolution introduced by himself, instructing that Committee to report a bill authorizing the Auditor to move for judgment against delinquent Sheriffs in the next term of the Wake county Superior Court.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Dare. [This proposed county is to be formed from portions of Hyde, Currituck and Tyrell.]

Mr. Jarvis, in a speech of some length, opposed the bill. One of the chief grounds of his opposition was that he knew that the people of the counties to be dismembered were all opposed to the measure, as petition after petition presented to this House could testify. Mr. J., after a quite lengthy argument, concluded by moving to postpone the bill indefinitely.

Mr. Moore, of Chowan, favored the bill and spoke at length in advocacy of it.

Mr. Ragland opposed the bill.

Mr. Farrow also opposed the bill in remarks of some length.

After a long debate Mr. Jarvis called the previous question upon his motion to indefinitely postpone.

The call was sustained and the motion to indefinitely postpone was adopted.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

TUESDAY, Dec. 14, 1869.

A. H. Galloway, colored, arose to a question of privilege in defence of the Sheriff of his county. It had been charged by Senators that the Sheriff of New Hanover had not paid in his taxes. He presented receipts from the Treasurer showing that he had paid $51,961 35, the first payment made on the 5th of May and the last, amounting to $12,000, made on the 13th of December.

Mr. Lindsay, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a resolution to pay G. O. Spooner $313 for services rendered in the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, reported that after a thorough examination into the claim and upon the evidence of Mr. Spooner himself, that they were unanimously of the opinion that the State is under no obligation, either legal or moral, to pay said claim, and therefore ask to be discharged from its further consideration. After some discussion the report was concurred in.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15, 1869.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, stated that his colleague, the Senator elect from the 19th District, Mr. P. B. Hawkins, had received official information that his disabilities have been removed, and moved that the Senator be allowed to qualify and take his seat.

The Senator came forward and was qualified.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Murphy, of a bill to authorize the Superintendent of Public Works to sell the State's interest in the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1869.

Mr. Downing arose to a question of privilege in regard to charges in the Daily Sentinel that Republicans were clogging the investigation of alleged frauds, &c.

He closed his remarks by giving notice that if the Committee of the Whole did not proceed to work at once, he would move to rescind the resolution by which the House resolved to go into the Committee.

Mr. Hodnett replied, saying that the Editor of the Sentinel could manage his own affairs and could take care of himself. The people of the State were convinced that crime did exist and the action of Republicans in this House did not tend to lull those suspicions. Not only did the people of this State, but of other States, all look upon the voting down by the Republican party the proposition to send a Committee to New York, where many startling disclosures could be made, as fostering the claims on the accursed parties.

Mr. Downing again took the floor and in his remarks said that the Conservatives of the House were responsible for the procrastination in this investigation in order that the session might be lengthened out that the Republicans might bear the odium.

Mr. Malone said, the gentleman from Union says that Conservatives on this floor intend to impede investigation, he denounced the statement as a miserable calumny. The resolution to request the Governor to order that no further bonds should be put on the market is in aid of this investigation. It is admitted that frauds have been committed, why not prevent the further commission of fraud. It is obvious that certain members on this floor intend to block *investigation*. These Presidents will not report—you refuse to request the Governor to report—yes, Directors on this floor refuse to state a single fact. It seems that some "delight in darkness rather than light." What can you tell the people as to the condition of these Roads—*nothing—nothing*—because we know *nothing*. Why not *investigate*.

By Mr. Pou: A joint resolution that the Public Treasurer be instructed to make no further payment of interest on coupons of the special tax bonds, until instructed by the Legislature to resume said payment, and that the Treasurer is authorized to use payment of the current expenses of the State, as much of the interest collected on the said special tax bonds as the exigencies of the Treasury may require. Lies over.

Several other gentlemen arose to questions of privilege in regard to "investigation."

Mr. Durham read a letter from Colonel Robert Cowan, expressing a desire and willingness to appear before the House, at any time and account for every single cent which had ever been placed in his hands by the State.

Mr. Durham said as this matter of investigation had assumed a party aspect, that he was forced to say that the conduct of Colonel Cowan was in striking contrast to that of the other Railroad Presidents who had incontinently taken flight to avoid investigation.

By Mr. French: A bill to protect citizens of North Carolina who rented United States lands during the war. Referred.

G, W. Price, colored, presented a petition from James Ashe, of Wilmington.—Referred.

By Mr. Peck: a bill to smend the charter of the town of Tarboro.

By Mr. Justice: a bill fixing fees of county Treasurers (the bill provides that county Treasurers shall receive 2½ per cent on receipts and 2½ per cent on disbursements on all sums not exceeding $5,000. On all sums over $5,000 *on receipts* under $10,000, 1 per cent on receipts and disbursements. and upon all sums over $10,000 ½ of 1 per cent on receipts and disbursements.)

On motion the rules were suspended and the bill considered.

After a long debate, Mr. Pou moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion, being put to a vote, was adopted—yeas 39, nays 38.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Seymour, Sinclair, Gatling, Welch and Candler as the committee to manage the investigation now pending before the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. French arose to a question of privilege in regard to the Sentinel making a statement that the Sheriff of New Hanover county was short some $50,000.

On motion of Mr. Peck, the rules were suspended, and the bill amending the charter of the town of Tarboro' was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the rules were suspended, and the bill extending the corporate limits of the town of Goldsboro' was taken up and referred to the Committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. Painter, the rules were suspended, and the resolution legalizing the election of township officers in Jackson was taken up, amended so as to include the counties of Guilford, Caswell, Catawba, Greene, Cherokee and Transylvania, when the resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. Ashworth, the rules were suspended and the resolution concerning pensions of soldiers of 1812 was taken up and adopted.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869.

A. H. Galloway (colored) arose to a question of privilege in reference to a communication which appeared in the Hillsboro' Recorder, which he considered was a reflection upon himself and other members of the General Assembly. This article he said was written by some unknown villain because he (Galloway) had introduced a resolution to have Bill Smith removed from the directorship of the N. C. R. R. The article stated that he (Galloway) was now a resident of Newbern, which was lie No. 1, as it was well known that he was a resident of the city of Wilmington; it also charged that he (Galloway) was a nuisance on railroads and obnoxious to passengers on account of his scent from the regularity of imbibing tangle-foot and pop-skull.—He believed the article was written by Bill Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad, who asserted in caucus several nights ago that he (Smith) was drunk when he made that Salisbury speech. I now publicly denounce W. A. Smith (and I desire the reporters to notice it) as a *liar, coward, scoundrel and poltroon.*

Mr. Respass arose to a question of privilege in regard to some statements he had made in reference to the Sheriff of New Hanover county; he made these statements upon evidence he had received from the Public Treasurer, but from receipts which said Sheriff has in his possession, he was convinced that the Sherffi was disposed to act in an honorable manner.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Murphy, a bill to authorize the Superintendent of Public Works to sell the State's interest in the Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road; referred.

By Henry Eppes, col.: A bill to secure a fair trial in the Courts of justice. Referred.

Resolution against any further increase of the State debt. Adopted.

THIRD READING OF BILLS.

Bill making an appropriation for the Deaf Dumb and Blind Asylum, $46,000, passed.

Bill making an appropriation for the support of the Insane Asylum of $38,000, and $12,000, in addition to be used in making improvements on said building, passed.

At this stage a message was received from the House conveying a communication from the Governor in reference to amending the militia law, with a proposition to print 20 copies for the use of each member of the General Assembly, which was concurred in.

Mr. Shoffner moved a suspension of the rules in order to allow him to introduce a bill in accordance with the recommendations contained in the message, upon which a considerable discussion arose which will be given to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Dec. 16, 1869.

A message was received from the Governor asking for amendments to the militia law to enable him to suppress outrages.—Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Wilkie, the rules were suspended and the bill requiring the County Commissioners to meet once a month was taken up.

The question recurred upon a substitute reported by the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Proctor moved to lay the whole matter on the table. Lost.

Mr. Franklin moved to postpone the matter until the fourth Monday in January next at 12 o'clock. Lost.

After a long debate the substitute was adopted (the substitute provides that Commissioners shall receive pay for twenty-four days in the year and shall receive no mileage.)

Mr. Pearson offered an amendment, that in those counties paying $15,000, the Commissioners shall receive pay for 18 days in each year, those that pay over $15,000 and under $25,000 shall receive pay for 24 days, those over $25,000 and under $40,000 shall receive pay for 30 days, those over $40,000 shall receive pay for 40 days, and shall receive no mileage. Adopted.

Mr. Seymour offered a substitute, embracing the provisions of Mr. Pearson's amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, moved to strike out "18 days" and insert "15." Lost.

Mr. Durham moved to strike out "$15,000," and insert "$20,000." Lost.

Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, moved to amend by saying that all counties paying under $8,000 tax, the Commissioners shall receive pay for only 15 days.

The amendment was adopted by a vote of yeas 45, nays 31. The bill then passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Pearson the rules were suspended and the bill extending the corporate limits of the town of Goldsboro was taken up and passed its second reading.

Mr. Smith, of Wayne, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

The motion was rejected by a vote of yeas 27, nays 46.

The bill then passed its third reading.

On motion the House then adjourned.

"In the town of Rutherfordton a paper called the *Star* is published. One of its editors is crazy because he was'nt appointed engrossing clerk."—Raleigh *Standard*.

Yes, and in the city of Raleigh there is a paper called the *Standard*, and the name which appears as Editor is a hired writer for a man who does not publicly deny that he is a SWINDLER, nor do we believe he can. If he can let him refute the affidavit published in the *Old North State* a few weeks since from a Florida man.

It is easy to cry *crazy*, &c., &c., but before we would write at the biddings of a man whose character is such as MILTON SWINDLER LITTLEFIELD, we would prefer to take up our abode in the Penitentiary for a term of years.—Rutherford *Star (Republican)*.

A resolution has been introduced in the Senate requesting Governor Holden to remove Wm. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina Railroad. Why not include Milton Swindler Littlefield, Andrew Jackson Jones and William (*n. d.*) Sloan?—Rutheford *Star*.

A Curious Fact.

The truth is stranger than fiction. A gentleman in our neighborhood, astonished at the backwardness of his potato crop, had the ground examined by a most experienced judge. It was discovered that the potatoes were short-sighted, and could'nt see their way through the soil.—After dressing the ground with a liberal supply of spectacles, our friend was rewarded by seeing the tubers growing like winking.

Miss Anthony insists that she will have "Susan B. Anthony" on her tombstone. Well, who's trying to hinder her?

FAYETTEVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

Railroad Matters—The Chatham Road—Its Financial Condition—Its Terminal—Directors of Western Railroad—Their Unblushing Venality—Fayetteville and Florence Railroad—Completion of the Western Road, &c., &c., &c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 16, 1869.

Dear Journal:—A ride of about twenty-eight miles on the new Chatham Railroad to Apex, the present terminus, then fourteen "overland" to Jonesboro', and from Jonesboro', again by rail, thirty-six miles, brought me to the good old town of Fayetteville, so renowned in days of yore for the enterprise and prosperity of its inhabitants; now also renowned for its enterprise, but not, alas, for its prosperity. That went several years ago to enrich that arch-fiend Sherman and his "bummers," some of whom, I scarcely doubt, are now in your midst, thriving on the proceeds of their stolen plunder, augmented of late years through the machinations of their own rascality.

Apex, a mere station, lying, I think, about twenty-eight miles from Raleigh, is the present terminus of Dr. Hawkins' pet scheme—the Chatham Railroad. It is not yet completed to Haywood, which is about two miles distant, the Haw river intervening; nor has there yet been a regular schedule appointed for this road, although it is said that one will be instituted early in January, when there will be a continuous line of railway between Raleigh and Fayetteville, with the exception of the fourteen miles lying between Apex and Jonesboro', this latter being on the Fayetteville and Western Railroad, and about thirty-six miles from Fayetteville.

When this Chatham road will reach Jonesboro' is, as yet, very uncertain, and the general impression is that it will be years before it penetrates to Cheraw, the originally intended ultimate terminus, if indeed it ever reaches there at all, notwithstanding the assurance of Dr. Hawkins, potential as he has always been considered in railroad affairs. This gentleman, I understand, has declared his determination to build his road through to Cheraw under any circumstances, and has asserted his ability to do it without aid from either North or South Carolina. In view of the present state of affairs, it is safe to assume that if the road is completed at all during the next fifteen or twenty years, it will be without the assistance of either of these commonwealths, as the Legislature of South Carolina has lately refused to aid the enterprise, and it is well known that North Carolina bonds are fast reaching the present standard of those issued by our late Confederacy.

As I have said, however, Hawkins has declared himself able to go it alone, and is profuse in his promises of tapping Cheraw at an early day. This he proposes to do with the aid of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, which corporation is to endorse the Chatham bonds to the trifling amount of $2,000,000; thus, according to the President's figures, enabling him to complete the sixty-five miles intervening between Jonesboro' and Cheraw. But whether, if this little scheme is carried out, the Raleigh and Gaston endorsement will make the Chatham bonds of any more value in the eyes of the Wall street fraternity than are our present State bonds, remains to be seen. I have been informed, on what I deem good authority, that the Raleigh and Gaston corporation are not as wealthy as is generally thought, but that, on the contrary, it was compelled to go into the market and borrow $70,000, with which to meet its current expenses for 1868. Could Hawkins go a little further north and lug in the aid of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Bay Line, he could sell his new bonds in New York for at least eighty cents on the dollar. But this he will hardly be able to accomplish, these two lines being controlled by a Northern interest, and in the hands of men who are too cautious to stake so much upon a single throw.

But to come a little nearer home. President Hawkins is not yet at Jonesboro', the point from which he is to commence operations, with that visionary two millions of dollars. If he ever gets to that place his object is to push directly on to Cheraw, but there is a little stumbling block in the way, in the shape of a clause in his charter, which requires him to go to the Gulph in Chatham county. This would be leaving Jonesboro' on his left and striking nearly at a right angle with the Cheraw line.—With his usual diplomacy, however, he proposes to lease or buy that portion of the Fayetteville and Western Railroad leading from Jonesboro' to the Gulph, all of which, with the exception of the last two miles, is now in complete running order. This purchase of the road will first be accomplished by buying up the newly appointed Board of Directors, a matter which I should judge to be no difficult task, provided Hawkins will pay well. In this I speak that which I do know, as I will here evidence. Some days since I had the honor (!) of traveling in a stage in company with a Col. Scallawag Richardson, at present Director on the part of the State in the Western Railroad. In the course of the conversation which necessarily sprang up between us, this proposition of Hawkins' was introduced. I asked if it was probable that he would succeed in his desire to purchase or lease the road, and received for reply (what other could be expected of such a man?) "I don't know; money can do almost anything now-a-days."

"Has the matter ever been brought before the Board?"

"Not formally; it has been spoken of in session though."

"Has the proposition ever been made to the Board formally?"

"No, but Sanford, Hawkins' Chief Engineer has sounded the different members."

"Is it possible that your Board are composed of such men, and you one of them, as would sell the most prolific section of your road to another corporation, thus sacrificing the interests of the Stockholders as well as of the State?"

"I don't know; money is mighty scarce and mighty powerful these days, and can do a heap."

Such an unblushing acknowledgment of venality and corruption in office was unheard of in North Carolina before the advent of carpet-baggers and the introduction of scalawags and negroes into offices of trust and importance. And this man Richardson is supposed to represent the interests of the State of North Carolina in one of her prominent public works. He is an appointee of William W. Holden, Governor of the State, and was, most probably, placed in office more because of the political support rendered by him to Holden, than because of his honesty and ability as a man.

The good people of this town and of the country above here have been considerably exercised of late in regard to Railroad matters and they have taken in so much iron on the brain that their heads have become hardened, and they actually—almost—believe that they can build a Railroad by themselves. The latest scheme of the kind discussed here is that of the projected road between this place and Florence, to which, as you well know, they some months since actually subscribed $75,000. This really looks like business, and if the country through which this road is to run and the citizens of Charleston knew on which side their bread is buttered they would come forward with their subscriptions to the aid of the handsome little nucleus raised here. But I would respectfully suggest to the citizens of this town that their energy is somewhat misapplied, and that, if they are really desirous of reaching the seacoast, they can do it much the more easily and effectually by aiding to build a road between Fayetteville and Bladen, on the W., C. & R. R. R., which would require, as I have been informed, only about thirty miles of rail, and which, being a comparatively level country, would hardly cost more than half a million of dollars for construction. This would make a continuous line of rail between Fayetteville and Wilmington, to say nothing of the roads extending up beyond this place. In this the citizens of Wilmington are as much interested as are those of Fayetteville, and the combined efforts of the two communities would soon fill up this little gap with a good and substantial railway. But I have heard that a petty jealously is in the way of this accomplishment, and furthermore, that the proposed route of the newly projected road is to be as far up from Wilmington as possible, so as to secure some freight from the interior *via* the W., C. & R. R. R. But this I cannot, and do not believe, as it would be foolish to suppose for one moment that this last named road would enter into any way schedule that would at all prejudice its through transportation—in other words, that the manager would allow its freight to be taken off at a way station, for the benefit of another road, when it could so easily get it through on its own line, particularly when the terminus of that line is a thriving sea-port. Still I cannot understand, and, if I did understand, could hardly appreciate, the reason why the good people of Fayetteville should seek a railway connection with the distant port of Charleston, while there is one so easily attainable and almost at their very doors. At present the Fayetteville and Florence Railroad is scarcely more than a myth and will hardly, at any time hereafter, prove a reality. The commercial interests of Fayetteville have been too nearly allied by nature with those of Wilmington to admit of its products seeking any other outlet than through our own city. I have heard much talk lately relative to the completion of the Western Railroad. You may remember that at the last annual meeting of the Stockholders of this road the terminus was fixed at Salisbury, instead of at Greensboro', as at first intended. This was in consequence of the vote of the State having been cast in favor of the first named point, and a survey has been made looking to the construction of the road to

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1869.

North Carolina Being Depopulated.

The intensely loyal and perfectly reconstructed State of North Carolina, says the Augusta *Chronicle*, is apparently too hot to hold either white people or negroes. During the past few days several hundred white persons from that State have passed through this city on their way to the South-western country. On Thursday night the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad brought in a large number of emigrants, both white and colored. At the Union Depot they were transferred to the Georgia Railroad, and there were found to be two hundred and fifty in all, including men, women and children, about half of whom were colored. Their arrival was unexpected, and a scene of ludicrous confusion ensued during the transfer. Immense piles of baggage had to be checked, extra cars to be provided, etc. An amusing incident occurred whilst the baggage master was going through with the checking process. In a great hurry, of course, he was busily engaged in his work, when he came to a bag which he thought contained the personal effects of some of the emigrants. But when about stooping over to attach a check, to his surprise and dismay, one end of the bag flew up, striking him a pretty smart blow in the breast, which, coupled with his astonishment, came very near upsetting him. After ra lying he examined the mysterious bag and found it to contain a healthy negro child two or three years old, which had been thus deposited by his parents to keep him out of mischief. The departure of the train was delayed over an hour, but finally it got off all right. Some of the emigrants were going to Indiana, some to Alabama, and some to Arkansas.

The War Bill.

We hardly deem it necessary to apologize for the space devoted to the Legislative proceedings in to-day's issue. It covers the debate upon one of the most important measures which ever occupied the attention of that body. It will be seen that the bill rushed through the Senate at break-neck speed on Thursday, and forced upon the House on the succeeding day, gives the Governor the power to declare counties in a State of insurrection, and with the consent of the President of the United States, to suspend the writ of *Habeas Corpus*. A bill of such grave import, placing the rights of property and person at the mercy of one man, is hurried through one body of the Legislature in an hour or two, under the parliamentary gag, and is violently pressed upon the other House upon the succeeding day, and only fails to become a law of the State by the Democrats, with two Republicans, Messrs. Ames, of Lenoir, and Harris, of Franklin, absenting themselves.

Look at the provisions of the bill. It empowers the Governor at his own option to declare any county in a state of war and place it under martial law. It gives him power to call out the whole military force of the State and to ask for aid from the President of the United States. It places the entire Treasury of the State at his disposal. It looks to a suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*, upon the application of this same man. It also authorizes Solicitors at their pleasure to remove the trial of any prisoner from his own county to any other county in the State, however distant. The sacred right guaranteed by the Common Law of a trial by one's peers taken from the vicinage, is to be denied to our citizens. "And thus you strike down another sacred guarantee of Anglo-Saxon law," says Senator ROBBINS in his speech against the passage of this iniquity "old as the days of Alfred. Select your county, pack your jury, seat your Jeffries on the bench, and then we shall gloriously repeat the 'bloody assizes' which desolated the South of England after Sedgemoor; while here at the Capital sits your James the Second, and gloats over his helpless victims."

The reckless haste with which the bill was rushed through the Senate displays the bitter partisanship with which it is ladened. We have seen how that same body has spent days in discussing the merits of the most insignificant and unimportant measures, as if for no other purpose than to add to their *per diem*, while a bill pregnant with the most vital consequences is rushed through in a less number of hours.

If Governor Holden and his cowardly partisans desire to plunge this State into anarchy and bloodshed, they have the power to do so, but may God in his mercy cause them to be the earliest victims of their own wickedness and crime.

Georgia.

As the State of Georgia is undergoing trial before our national supreme political tribunal, it is well to review the facts of her case. As link after link of the galling chain of tyranny is fastened about the liberties of the people, it is right that current history should record the event, and hand down a truthful statement of the causes and means by which it was brought about.

In June, 1868, the State of Georgia held her State election, in accordance with the Reconstruction Acts of Congress. The election was satisfactory, and Major General MEADE, then in command, declared that the law had been fully complied with, and the instructions of General GRANT, then Commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, had been obeyed.

Through the grossest frauds Bullock, the Radical candidate for Governor, was declared elected over General GORDON. He was inaugurated, and the Legislature called together and proceeded with business. The State was admitted into the Union, and her members of Congress admitted to their seats in the House of Representatives. Then came the election for Senators. Messrs. HILL and MILLER, conservative Republicans, defeated the Radical caucus nominees, Ex-Governor BROWN and BLODGETT, by considerable majorities. Here was the first act of disloyalty—here was the incipiency of the new rebellion—here was the birth of Ku-Kluxism.

During the State canvass, ex-Governor BROWN being then the head and front of the Radical party, and their acknowledged candidate for the Senate, declared in his public speeches that there was nothing in the Reconstruction Acts of Congress or the new Constitution of Georgia which made the negro eligible to office. He said upon this subject:

"The Reconstruction acts may have intended that the negro should be eligible to office, but there was nothing in the language of those acts that warranted any such conclusion. Therefore he proposed to deal with those acts of Congress as he read and understood them. The new Constitution of Georgia, adopted in obedience to the Reconstruction acts, clearly allowed the negro to *vote*, but *not* to hold office."

Men of all parties had great confidence in his views of this constitutional question. After his defeat for the Senate, his eminent legal abilities and his political service recommended him to Governor Bullock, and he was appointed by that official Chief Justice of the State.

When the Legislature of the State met it was discovered that there were quite a number of colored members. Believing that they were ineligible, and acting upon the opinion enunciated by Governor BROWN, the Democrats and white Republicans of the Legislature *united* in expelling the negro members. The Democrats could not have done it alone for want of strength, and there was little or no division of opinion in regard to the matter. They acted upon the advice of the recognized leader of the Republican party of the State, and upon the accepted opinion of both parties.

BROWN having been provided for, and Blodgett appointed Treasurer of the State Railroads, after his dismissal by President GRANT from the Augusta Postoffice, and the Fourteenth Amendment being adopted, Georgia seemed to have recovered her lost loyalty. But hard upon this came the crowning act of rebellion. The Fifteenth Amendment, by the assistance of Governor Bullock and his Radical friends in the Legislature, was rejected. The Governor desired the further intervention of Congress and secured the defeat of this Amendment to secure it.

Besides, Governor Bullock had a private grievance which made him burn with a spirit of revenge against the people of his State. In connection with some Connecticut men he purchased a building in the city of Atlanta for thirty thousand dollars. By an agreement with the municipal authorities he was to receive ten thousand dollars rent for this building, besides a suitable Gubernatorial Mansion, to secure the seat of Government at Atlanta. The Governor then had a bill introduced in the Legislature authorizing the purchase of this building as a permanent Capitol for the sum of *three hundred thousand dollars*. This the Legislature refused to do, and consequently the Governor's ire.

Congress was immediately besieged to interfere with the affairs of that State, these bad men being encouraged to hope for success on account of the continued exclusion of its Senators. Bills were forthwith introduced into the Senate. The assertions made by Governor Bullock in regard to the rebellions and lawless acts of the people were broken down by contrary proof, and a compromise was effected by the promise made by the Hon. NELSON TIFFT to President GRANT that the question of negro eligibility should be referred to the Supreme Court, and that the President would recommend suspension of further action if the people would be governed by that decision.

The Legislature immediately referred this question to the Supreme Court, and pledged itself to be governed by the decision. The Court decided that the negro was eligible and had been wrongfully ejected from the Legislature, and although this decision was rendered more than eight months ago, Governor Bullock has persistently refused to call the Legislature together, although repeatedly solicited so to do. He has even refused to order elections to fill vacancies in that body, or to order elections for members of Congress. In a word, he has taken upon himself to decide that Georgia was not reconstructed.

On the third day of January the Legislature of Georgia meets according to law. This explains the hurry of Governor Bullock and the indecent haste of the Senate to get the new reconstruction bill through before that body has an opportunity to act upon the decision of the Supreme Court. Even with the negro members reseated they are afraid of the Legislature.

Governor Bullock is fearful of an impeachment, which is threatened on account of his plundering the State of large sums of money. He is totally untrustworthy and devoid of all moral responsibility. He will not hesitate to stoop to anything by which he will be able to obtain his nefarious ends. But what will be thought of President GRANT, who has violated his solemn pledge to oppose further legislation by Congress in the affairs of Georgia, upon condition of submitting the question of negro eligibility to the Supreme Court and abiding by the result. Now, before the Legislature meets, he asks Congress to hurry through a bill undoing all that has been done, and giving aid and comfort to Bullock and his wicked coadjutors in their base efforts against the peace and welfare of the State.

Such is a brief history of Georgia's offence—"it has this extent, no more." It illustrates one of the blackest pages of American history.

Railroads.

While the "Railroad Ring" is plundering the State, with the aid of the Legislature, and their unfinished railroads are languishing for aid, we are glad to see the people of Wilson, Greene, Pitt and Beaufort going to work in earnest to secure a railroad through their counties by their own exertions, encouraged by the liberal and wise offers of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad authorities. From the character of the men who composed the recent meeting at Wilson, and the good sense and business-like earnestness that marked the proceedings, we are led to believe that something substantial will result from their labors.

The proposition made by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad is substantially this: That corporation will take the road when completed, equip and run it, and pay the stockholders six per cent. on their investment. By this means they secure a railroad, and are guaranteed a safe and profitable investment. The level character of the country through which the proposed road is to run will render its construction relatively very cheap. And the stockholders incur no expense for equipment. A considerable portion of the subscription could be worked out and paid in cross-ties; so that really the purchase of iron will be the only source of much outlay of money. We feel assured that this insignificant expense will be freely met by the planters and business men of that fertile belt of country, who are so vitally interested in the proposed road.

President BRIDGERS and Superintendent FREMONT deserve much credit for their efforts in behalf of branch roads to their main line. At no distant day, under their wise and liberal policy, we look to see not only this particular branch completed, but others through Duplin and Onslow, and Sampson and Harnett. These branches will not only increase very largely the business of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, but will develop the resources of those counties and add much to the value of their lands. We wish them God speed in their efforts.

North Carolina's Credit.

We regret that so just and discriminating a paper as the Norfolk *Journal* intimates that the present depreciation of our bonds is due to any other cause than the profligate and criminal extravagance of our officials, and the ignorant and vicious mismanagement of our financial affairs.—The press of the State bore with these offences with much patience and forbearance, and until silence ceased to be a virtue. For the sake of the credit of the State and the honor of its citizens the utmost leniency, amounting to partiality, characterized the conduct of the Conservative press and speakers towards those who controlled the finances and had the disposal of our bonds. It was not until millions of money were appropriated through the most flagrant violations of the Constitution, and by the most corrupt means, and our bonds placed in the hands of men of evil repute and convicted thieves, that the press sounded the alarm and the people became justly aroused as to the real and terrible condition of affairs. It would have been as useless as it would have been wrong to have attempted to conceal the truth, damaging as it has been to the credit of the State.

It is from no want of confidence in the honor and integrity of our people, or from any doubt or ignorance of the wealth and resources of our State that the credit of North Carolina has sunk so low. But it results from a suspicion of the honesty of our State administration, and from a well grounded belief that, through recklessness and corruption, our expenses will be more than the ability of our citizens can pay. However much the people may oppose repudiation, they may be forced into it by sheer inability to meet the public demands. Honest men before this have found themselves unable to pay their honest debts, and were compelled to get rid of them by other means. So long as North Carolinians are able to meet their public obligations they will do so, though it compels them to sacrifice the comforts of home. But there is a point beyond which they cannot and will not go.

It is true that our Governor and Legislature have become alarmed at the condition of the State's credit, and the one recommends and the other resolve upon retrenchment. But this retrenchment is more apparent than real. The Legislature refuse to take any efficient means to detect frauds, and even before their resolutions against the further increase of the public debt are duly ratified, the Senate passes a bill giving the Governor the power over the lives, property, character and personal liberty of every citizen of the State, and it is delayed in the House only from a want of a quorum. The effect of this bill, if carried out, will cost North Carolina millions of treasury and rivers of blood, and will do more to retard her prosperity and break down her credit than all that has heretofore been done. It will create a despotism which people ought not and will not brook; it will engender conflicts which must lead to bloodshed; it will make every man suspicious of his neighbor, and it will convert our residences into arsenals. The illegal and dangerous authority which it confers will be resisted, and resisted, too, upon grounds more potent than the acts of Legislatures and proclamations of Governors—upon the great law of self-defence.

If our Norfolk cotemporary will calmly consider our real condition, in all its terrible aspects, it surely must hold the Conservative press and public men of this State entirely blameless for it, and as deserving of commendation for their patience and forbearance under all the trying circumstances. We have, so far as this paper is concerned, done all we could, by appeals to Governor HOLDEN, to induce him to throw aside party considerations and disregard League obligations, and remember only that he was Governor of North Carolina, and had it in his power more than any other man to work out the material regeneration of the State. We stand now prepared to meet him more than half way in this great work; but we fear he is irrevocably joined to his idols.

Home Industry.

Support home mechanics—home mills—home labor—home merchants—home press—home artisans—home everything, and persons, as near as possible, in order to do your part in supporting and aiding in building up your everyday neighbor, place, county and State. Also, patronize those who patronize your mechanics—and those who do not fail through your papers to keep their business before the people. It shows business—it shows a liberal spirit—it means to live and let live. When you find the latter kind of business men you find men who will trade liberally with you—looking to both sides of the trade instead of one. Try it friends, and see if we are not in the main right. These are our sentiments exactly, if they were written by some one else.

NAVASSA GUANO COMPANY.—We had the pleasure a few days since, in company with the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company and a small party of gentlemen, to visit the works of the Navassa Guano Company, now almost completed, at Meares' Bluff, near this city. Under the direction of the Superintendent, Mr. Butterworth, we were shown through the various buildings and about the premises.

In the immense drying room we found a cargo of phosphate, the first importation by the Company, undergoing the drying process. From thence it is conveyed into an adjacent building and crushed, and then lifted into the third story, from whence it is fed into four immense hoppers and ground. The works for mixing are near by, and ready for work. The engine is a powerful and handsome piece of machinery, of sufficient capacity for the extensive operations of the Company.

The Brimstone Furnace and Acid Chamber are in an advanced state of completion. The latter is a very large building. The chamber proper is a hall one hundred and twenty feet long, thirty-two wide and twenty-five high, lined throughout with lead. This lead coating is now being put on. Outside of this several feet is the frame, of most substantial workmanship. The whole building presents quite a formidable appearance.

It will be but a few days before this company gets under full operation. Before the opening of Spring it will be prepared to meet the demands of the farmers for a first-class fertilizer. We look upon the establishment of such industrial enterprises in our midst with much satisfaction, and as the surest evidence of returning prosperity. The character of the management of the Navassa Guano Company, of Wilmington, is a safe guarantee of the quality of the article which will be manufactured. We feel confident that success will crown their undertaking, and that our agriculturist will also be benefited by having a reliable fertilizer manufactured at home.

For the Journal.

NEW COUNTY.

Agreeable to public notice, a portion of the citizens of New Hanover county met at Lillington, on Saturday, the 18th of December, 1869, and, on motion of Maj. J. L. Rhodes, Col. J. D. Powers was called to the Chair, and, on motion of F. H. Bell, M. C. Collins was requested to act as Secretary.

Col. Powers, on taking the Chair, proceeded at some length to explain the object of the meeting, which was for the purpose of forming a new county out of the upper portion of the county of New Hanover.

On motion of Dr. Satchwell, a committee of eight was appointed by the Chairman to draft resolutions for this meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following as that committee: Maj. J. L. Rhodes, Dr. Satchwell, Dr. Simpson, G. F. Walker, Simon Larkins, Jno. Bell, Geo. Bourdeaux and Hardy Sampson.

The committee retired for a few moments and then returned and reported through their Chairman, Dr. Satchwell, the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The great inconvenience and heavy burdens imposed upon the citizens of the townships of Holden, Lincoln, Caswell, Columbia, Franklin, Union and Holly, in attending Court and other public business in Wilmington, have created much dissatisfaction and a general desire for a new county out of said townships, and we cordially invite the lower edge of Bladen, Sampson and Duplin counties to unite with us. Therefore be it

Resolved 1st, That we are highly in favor of the proposed new county, irrespective of party or color, and we believe a large portion of the voters in the aforesaid territory favor it.

Resolved 2d, That the question of the name and site of the new county be not agitated at this time.

Resolved 3d, That an Executive Committee, consisting of one white and one colored man, be appointed by the Chairman in each township to carry out the purposes of this meeting, who shall have power to appoint sub-committees.

Resolved 4th, That the Legislature be requested to submit the question of the proposed new county to a vote of the people included within the territory of said new county, for ratification or rejection, and that our Representatives from New Hanover be requested to favor such submission to the voters of said new county.

Under the third resolution the Chairman appointed the following named gentlemen as the Executive Committee:—Holden township, Maj. J. L. Hines and ——; Lincoln, Maj. J. L. Rhodes and John Bell; Caswell, Dr. J. F. Simpson and Jack Devane; Columbia, G. F. Walker and Geo. Bourdeaux; Franklin, Owen Fennell and Demas Devane; Union, Dr. H. F. Murphy and Morris Tate; Holly, Christopher Rowe and Geo. Page.

On motion, the Secretary was requested to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington JOURNAL, with a request for their publication, and the *Star* and *Post* be requested to copy.

Dr. Satchwell moved that this meeting abjourn, to meet again on Tuesday, the 28th inst., at Burgaw Depot, at 11 o'clock. The meeting then adjourned.

J. D. POWERS, Ch'm'n.

M. C. COLLINS, Sec'y.

SUPREME COURT.—This tribunal will assemble in this city on Monday, the 3d day of January next.

The cases from the several Judicial Districts will be called in the following order:

First week,	1st and	2d	District,	
Second "	4th "	5th	"	
Third "	3d "	7th	"	
Fourth "	8th "	9th	"	
Fifth "	10th "	11th	"	
Sixth "	12th "	6th	"	

Ral. *Sentinel.*

IMPORTANT TO SHERIFFS.—The Commissioners appointed to superintend the erection of the Penitentiary have reported to the Governor that the stockade is sufficiently near completion to justify the reception of about 125 convicts, from the 5th to the 15th of January next. The whole number of convicts in the State sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, including those sentenced to the Penitentiary, will not fall short of 325. The number sentenced direct to the Penitentiary for the term of nine months or over, will amount to about 180. Of this number the Commissioners have determined to receive about 125 according to the following scale, viz:

Counties having	1	will send	1	
"	"	2	"	" 2
"	"	3	"	" 2
"	"	4	"	" 2
"	"	5	"	" 3
"	"	6	"	" 4
"	"	7	"	" 5
"	"	8	"	" 5
"	"	9	"	" 6
"	"	10	"	" 7
"	"	11	"	" 7
"	"	12	"	" 9
"	"	13	"	" 9
"	"	14	"	" 9
"	"	15	"	" 10
"	"	16	"	" 11
"	"	17	"	" 11
"	"	18	"	" 12
"	"	19	"	" 13
"	"	20	"	" 13

Circulars will be issued to the Sheriffs in accordance with the above.

Raleigh *Standard.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Judicial Appointments—The Supreme Court Bench—Impeacher Ashley—Bad Appointments—Sickles—Negro Soldiers vs. White Soldiers—Grant and the New York Germans—Georgia—Judge Thurman and Mr. Sumner, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C., Dec. 18, 1869.

Dear Jouanal:—Among the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday by the President, was that of S. L. Withey, of Michigan, to be United States Circuit Judge for the sixth judicial circuit, in place of George H. Yeamin, withdrawn. This is not the only name that will be withdrawn or else rejected, as the Senate is quite wroth over some of the judicial nominations, and asked the President why he made certain appointments of Judges, which question the President resented as impertinent, and refused to be catechised. Does the President forget that the Senate is his master, and that he wears its collar, though it be a gilded one? The collar was forged for Andrew Johnson, and was voluntarily accepted by the present wearer, who finds that it chafes, and it will chafe a deal worse before he gets rid of it. It is said that the Southern members of the Senate insist on a Southern man being appointed to the Supreme Court, and that a formidable opposition exists against the confirmation of Judge Hoar to that position. This will be another cross for the President, as he has set his heart upon Hoar's going on the Supreme bench. By promising the South the succession to Judge Grier, of Pennsylvania, who yesterday resigned his place on the Supreme bench, the President can, no doubt, have his friend Hoar confirmed; and as the price of the Senate's compliance with his wish, he will appoint some "carpet-bagger," or worse, "scalawag" from the South to a position that will not elevate the man, but will tend to degrade and destroy the influence and heretofore unimpeachable integrity of the highest and most sacred tribunal in the land, to the level of the "pot house" politicians that dominate in Congress.

Impeacher Ashley has fallen, struck in the house of his friend. Ulysses has said "be no longer officer of mine." May he not exclaim with Cæzar, for Cæzar was and Ashley is great, and both martyrs, "Et tu Brute?" Another has been appointed in his place. The assistant woman hanger and impeachment proposer is politically as well as morally damned, and another will rule as Governor of Montana. The services of Ashley in assisting Stanton and Holt to hang Mrs. Surratt by suborning witnesses, who were afterwards convicted of perjury, and his untiring efforts to impeach Mr. Johnson had endeared him to the Radical party, but he has fallen from grace in his endeavor to promote his own interests by currying favor with the Democratic majority of Montana. He "went back" on the negro, hence his fall.

In this connection the Radical papers say that General Grant is resolved to carry out what he said in his inaugural, "that when he *found* he had made a bad appointment he would correct it at the first opportunity." Exactly, when he appointed Ashley he knew all about him and his removal is only because he backslided on one of the Radical commandments "Love the negro better than yourself." If the President intends to carry out the above idea, how about Sickles? But he has not *found* out that Sickles is a bad man, he knew it when he appointed him, so that he does not come under that head. General Grant reads the New York World, so he says, and that paper has reiterated, what all the world knows, that Sickles has been guilty of nearly every crime in the decalogue which have been fully set forth in that paper, and are quite familiar to those who know our present Minister to Spain or his history. Let Gran'ts friends drop the virtuous dodge, it won't work. The removal of bad appointees will only take place when there is a doubt of their adhesion to the doctrine of negro superiority. It used to be that the negro was mentally and physically the equal of the Caucassian. Now, according to the latest theory, he is the superior. According to the report of Surgeon General Barnes an array of figures and arguments are paraded to demonstrate the superiority, in every respect, of the negro soldier over the white soldier. We are progressing.

The New York politicians (loil) have agreed to cultivate the Germans in that State, and determined to give them a share of the Administration pap. The President and Secretary Boutwell were "interviewed" and endorsed the plan as one likely to regain that State into the Radical fold. The President, in the height of his enthusiasm at the prospect, promised that Gen. Siegel should be appointed Marshal of the Southern District of New York.—Upon second, sober thought, or upon consultation with his "opinion clerk," he halts, or it is thought he has "gone back" on Siegel and the Germans, hence the trouble among the Siegel men. So far as an opinion on any question of the day, except "horse" is concerned, General Grant is like a chip on the ocean, blown thither and hither by every change of wind.

The debate on the Georgia bill in the Senate yesterday was merely a repetition of scenes enacted here before—the sneering insolence of might crushing honest manly right and truth. The arguments, if such they may be called, indulged in by the Radicals, Conkling, Morton, Sherman, Williams, and the funny man of the Senate, Nye, were based entirely upon the effect the legislation would have upon their party's prospects, never for a moment questioning their power under the Constitution, the right, or justice of what they were doing. The minority, powerless as they are, did not let the opportunity pass without entering their earnest protests against such infamous legislation.—Senators Saulsbury, Norton, Stockton, Casserley and Thurman presented able and convincing arguments founded on constitutional law, justice, right and honor, but they might as well have talked to a band of savages on the war path. Of course the bill passed the Senate.

During the debate on the landing of the French cable in this country, Senator Thurman expressed a doubt as to the jurisdiction of the United States over the matter, it rather pertaining to the States, and desiring to refer it to the Judiciary Committee for an expression of opinion. The Senator from Marzachusetts, as he calls it, jumped up and delivered a tirade about State rights and rebels, he lashed himself into a fury and bellowed like a bull. After he had fumed and struck a sufficient number of attitudes to please the galleries he subsided and Senator Thurman proceeded to correct his statement as to fact, and then in the calmest, mildest and most gentlemanly manner gave the Marzachusetts Senator such a dressing that he will glow for a month if his cuticle is not as tough as that of a rhinoceros.—The contract between the unseemly rage of Sumner, gotton up for effect, and the quiet, dignified and yet severe manner of Judge Thurman, must have been painful to Mr. Sumner's friends present. Judge Thurman, as was expected, takes the front rank among the little band of patriots in the Senate. The Democracy of the country expect much from him and they will not be disappointed.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE

SENATE.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.

Mr. Shoffner moved a suspension of the rules in order to introduce a military bill of which no notice had been given. After some discussion the motion prevailed.

AN ACT TO SECURE THE BETTER PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered whenever in his judgment the civil authorities in any county are unable to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of life and property to declare such counties in a state of insurrection and to call into active service the militia of the State to such an extent as may become necessary to repress such insurrection.

Sec. 2 That the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to request the President of the United States to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any county or counties declared under authority of this act to be in a state of insurrection, and to afford such assistance as in his judgment may be necessary to enforce obedience to law.

Sec. 3. That upon motion of the Solicitor of a District it shall be the duty of the Judge thereot to remove the trial of any person indicted for murder, conspiracy, and in violation of an act ratified the 12th day of April, 1869, from the county where such offense may have been committed to such other county as the Solicitor may designate.

Sec. 4. That the expenses attending the calling of the militia into active service as herein provided shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State upon the warrant of the Governor and it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the county declared to be in a state of insurrection and where such service was rendered to reimburse witein one year the Treasurer of the State the expenses thus paid; Provided, That whenever a person or persons shall have been convicted of a violation of the act mentioned in section three of the act said expenses of the militia shall be taxed on the bill of costs against the person or persons convicted, and when collected the same shall be paid into the Treasury of such county.

Sec. 5. That all laws or clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 6 This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Mr. Shoffner moved a suspension of the rules in order to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Graham raised the point, that as the 16th section of the Constitution, legislative department, provides that no bill making appropriation can pass but one reading on the same day in either house, the motion to put the bill on its second reading was out of order, as it had already been read once, and it contained a provision to raise a tax.

The Chair decided the point not well taken.

Mr. G. appealed from the decision of the Chair, and the Chair was sustained.

The motion to suspend the rules prevailed, and the bill was read a second time.

Mr. Robbins obtained the floor, and said:

This is a bill, Mr. President, of such an extraordinary character, that it is difficult to discuss it with calmness. An ardent admirer of the safe-guards with which Anglo Saxon wisdom has fenced in the individual liberty of the citizen against the encroachments of tyrannical power, I feel my soul profoundly moved by this proposition to place the rights of every citizen of this State at the mercy of one man.

It is unnecessary for me to say that I am not a sympathizer with those who violate law. My voice and influence shall ever be given in favor of upholding the law—robbers, murderers, barn-burners, ravishers, I denounce them all as outlaws, deserving arrest and punishment. If the object and effect of his bill could be to accomplish this desperate end in a wise and judicious manner, I should not oppose, but support it most heartily.

But this bill will do nothing of that kind. Senators declare that outrages are committed; but when I demand who are the guilty outlaws, no answer is given. All the crimes are recently perpetrated, and the criminals are unknown. Then, Mr. President, to arrest and punish these offenders, it is *Argus*, and not *Briareus*, that we need—eyes, not arms, are required. No Senator will say that anywhere in this State there is any open or forcible resistance to the civil authority. There is no insurrection or rebellion making head and defying the law. There is no criminal in any county whom the Sheriff and his posse cannot arrest. Why then propose to send out a military force against invisible and unknown enemies? Find out the criminals—mark them, designate them—and then it will be easy to arrest and bring them before the regular tribunals, with a power already at command. Then see that your Judges administer the laws impartially, and then peace will everywhere smile on our land.

This bill clothes your Governor with the authority, at his sole option, to declare any county in a State of siege and under martial law. It gives him the whole military of the State to enforce such edict. It places the entire Treasury at his command to pay his soldiers. What more than this does it take to create a military dictatorship? If these things can be done, why do we deceive ourselves by calling ours a free government? What power has the Kaiser or the Czar which you do not give your Governor by this bill? You say the power will not be abused or used without necessity? Who knows that? And were it even certain, does it accord with the spirit of American institutions to entrust our liberties to any one man—the best man living?

Whither has fled the old time jealousy of tyrants and pride of independence that used to animate American breasts! Do I stand among freemen! Nay, I stand in a subservient parliament that seems ready to do the bidding of a despot. I warn you, Senators, that the way you are treading leads to liberty's loss.

This bill also authorizes steps to be taken for the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus*. Sacred privilege, bought by the blood of a noble ancestry, and will you strike it down because now and then some fiendish violator of female virtue meets his just doom at the hands of woman's avengers?

You also propose to authorize any solicitor at his pleasure to remove the trial of any prisoner from his own county to any other county in the State, however distant. A jury of his peers, taken from his vicinage, is not to be allowed. And thus you strike down another sacred guarantee of Anglo Saxon law, old as the days of Alfred. Select your county, pack your jury, seat your Jeffries on the bench, and then we shall gloriously repeat the "bloody assizes" which desolated the South of England after Sedgemoor; while here at the Capital sits your James the second and gloats over his helpless victims!

Pass your bill, but let North Carolina mark who are responsible for it. I know you are determined to pass it and your ears are deaf to all appeals. You have concocted it in caucus, you have counted noses, you bring it in and rush it through hastily, recklessly, blindly. It will increase excitement instead of repressing disorder. It will cause blood to flow in rivers where it flowed before in drops. I deplore this while I predict it. And if this bill passes and be enforced, if some of its fell consequences do not light upon the heads of its authors, and upon the party that is urging it, then I am greatly mistaken.

But why say more? The voice raised for liberty and for the people in these days is drowned by the roll of drums. I have done what I could, I have spoken for law, for liberty and for peace. A noble constituency have placed me here to battle for their rights. I have done my duty; but I am overwhelmed by numbers. Now to the people I commend the vindication of their own cause and the guardianship of their own rights for which I have vainly struggled in the Senate Chamber.

By this bill you make up the issue of tyranny against law and liberty. Let the people, whose servants we are, decide it and judge us.

Mr. Beall said that the Senate on yesterday passed a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to take this whole subject into consideration, and to report a bill to meet the case. He thought that the proper course to pursue and moved a reference of this bill to the same Committee.

The chair ruled the motion out of order, as the rules had been suspended to put the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Graham said he did not intend to consume much of the time of the Senate, for he presumed from appearances that the minds of Senators were already made up as to how they intended to vote; but he desired to allude to some rumors that were afloat in reference to his county. Any statement that the law could not be enforced there by the civil authorities, was simply untrue. He had heard of some depredations that were committed. The burning of three barns in one night, and of two cases of rape on two white women by negroes, which happened some time since; but this Legislature is responsible to a great extent for this state of affairs, in repealing the law to punish larceny with death. In the section of the county in which I reside, there was never a better feeling between the two races than at the present time. He thought it unwise to pass such a bill; it would simply excite the minds of the people and cause those who condemned such things to sympathise with the criminal.

Mr. Jones, of Mecklenburg, said:

MR. PRESIDENT:—I have had the pleasure of supporting many of the measures proposed by the Senator from Alamance since I have occupied a seat on this floor, and, Sir, from the character of the measures he has initiated, and those he has advocated, I feel assured, Sir, that he would not willfully or recklessly jeopardize the peace of the State. And yet Sir, in my judgment, the inevitable consequence of the passage of such an act as the one proproposed would be to retrace many a painful step which, during the last four years, we have taken towards that goal of our great hope, a condition of permanent and perfect peace, a condition in which we may look, nay gaze, once more upon our landscapes and see no blazing camp fires there, when we may listen and hear no more the roll of the sullen drums upon the evening breeze. When war shall be but a dreadful memory in this unhappy land and peace a blessed reality. I come to the consideration of this subject, Mr. President, with no partisan feelings. I know, Sir, its importance, and I approach it with that feeling of solemnity which must ever attend the abandonment of the peaceful agents of the civil law and of the conjuring up the untamed spirit of military power, and I appeal to Senators of the dominant party, if they are not predetermined upon the passage of this bill beyond the hope of recall, to accept my words in the spirit in which they are spoken, to break loose from the shackles of party caucusses, and to vote upon this bill with an eye right to the interest of the State.—Of all the subjects, Mr. President, upon which we could be called to legislate, this is, perhaps, the most delicate, for independent of the gross violence done by this bill, both to the letter and the spirit of our constitutional law; independent of the dangers to which it exposes the liberty of the citizens, by withdrawing from him that protection which the civil law throws around him, its consequent effects upon the prosperity of the State must be, to the last degree, disastrous. Sir, I have ever contended and I still contend, that the chief cause of the slowness with which our State has recuperated since the close of the war, and the main reason why capital and emigration have not flowed thither, is the opinion which prevails abroad, that our pretended peace here is more specious than real, that society and government here stand upon a thin crust of trembling lava, beneath which is ever swelling a seething sea of anarchy and revolution. Is not this true, Sir? How else shall we account for the fact that millions of foreigners, who annually land upon our shores, turn a deaf ear to our solicitations, and prefer to buy lands away in the far West rather than take that you offer them at a mere song here, in close proximity to the great ports of the Atlantic, through which all their surplus products go? How else shall we explain that strangest of all the anomalies in the commercial world, that while the price of all other commodities here is regulated by the prices current in those great centres of commerce, the cities of the North, that of money has ranged uncontrolled by any influence save the demand in this restricted market? Your cotton is daily bought and sold in this city, and its price varies as the clerk of the telegraph hourly marks the fluctuations in New York; your tobacco brings just what it is worth considered as an article of commerce, so of your grain, so in short of everything except money.—We find that the capitalists of New York even in those frequently recurring periods of momentary pressure rarely realize more than seven per cent. premium upon their loans, while here in the city of Raleigh or Charlotte, if you go into the market even upon mortgage of the best city property you pay from one and a half to two per cent. per month. Why, I repeat Mr. President, is this so? It is because capital is proverbially cowardly and flees instinctively from a land where the winds are shaken even by a whisper of war. It is because newspapers here in North Carolina for party purposes, have harped upon the pretended disorder in our midst, have represented us, Sir, in a condition bordering upon actual war, until the people of the North, ever too ready to credit evil reports of us, accept these clever fictions as absolute truths and propagate them with still further embelishments among themselves. And now you propose by this bill to add a legislative endorsement to the truth of all these wild reports and to plunge us again into those very difficulties from which I had most devoutly hoped we were about to emerge. Sir, let us look at this bill; it provides that the Governor may upon his own motion strike down the civil government in any county in this State and declare that county under martial law, that he may call out the militia to enforce this martial law, and that he shall, whenever he thinks proper, request the President of the United States to suspend the writ of habeas corpus there. Now, Sir, does not this sound like a preparation for war? Who that reads these proceedings abroad but must conclude that we are in the very throes of civil war? Who that reads them would think for a moment of entrusting either his life or his money to the protection of such a government in such a state of society? Mr. President we will call in vain to the laborer and unto the capitalist until we have peace here, until the last vestige of military government has departed the land. We must not only have this peace Sir, but we must convince the world by substantial proofs that it exists for the bare apprehension of disturbance is quite as potent for this evil purpose as the actual existence of war.—That deeds have been done by lawless men which cannot be justified, no one can deny and no one deprecates them more than myself; they are confined to a few counties and are but one of the phases of the civil war through which we have lately passed; they are but the flickering of a

lame that had all but gone out; they are
ut the ripple of the surf where the wave
ss spent its fury; time and a proper ad-
inistration of the civil law alone can
eal the malady which you but aggravate
y your ill-timed and ill considered meas-
res.

But, Mr. President, granting that all is
ue that is alleged by Senators here of
he condition of things in these counties,
see nothing that calls for military inter-
rence. When they are asked to point out
single instance where the civil authority
s been defied, a single instance where
he course of justice has been obstructed
r armed violence, and they confess that
o instance has come to their knowledge,
t they will tell you that murders have
en committed and that the murderers
e still at large; but, sir, they are at
rge because they have not been detected,
t because the civil law is powerless to
prehend them; according to their own
timents it is the Grand Jury which
ds the re-enforcements, not the officers
the peace; and, sir, in my opinion, a
ttalion of militia would make put poor
ecutives.

Mr. President, I have not discussed this
in any of its constitutional aspects, for,
there are other objections to it more
parent and quite as satisfactory to me,
d upon these objections I have chosen to
se my remarks; neither sir, have I dwelt
on the dangerous power which the bill
fers upon the Chief Executive of the
te, a power to declare martial law up-
his own motion in time of peace; to
et military tribunals for the trial of ci-
offenders, and to surround these engines
oppression with legions of lawless and
rtisan militia. It is war, sir, in its most
ful aspects, and my heart bleeds in
icipation of the fate of the wretched
ims in the hands of such a power, and
ll from the protection of civil law by
spension of the writ of *habeas cor-*
In the name of God, Mr. President,
we never to have an end of war in this
appy land? never to see the last of
ese accursed military tribunals here?
our lengthened experience so enraptur-
us with these things that we must be for-
r and ever recurring to them? Sir, for
e, I have seen enough of it in all its
ses. God knows, and there is nothing
at I would not sacri ce to save our
tched State from even a brief period
actual war; and yet, sir, in my opinion,
chronic condition of threatened war,
lingering apprehension of strife, is
re baneful than would be a brief
iod of actual war, resulting in perfect
ce. The one, sir, is the wild delirium
the inebriate in his convulsions, the
her the groping of the stricken victim of
paralysis, as he sits with nerves unstrung,
muscles relaxed, feeling that the light
daily fading from his reason and the
ength from his frame, waiting in utter
plessness the coming of darkness and
ath. Sir, this Senate has passed days in
liberating upon trifling bills, affecting
e vested rights of petty corporations,
d now, sir, they propose to rush through,
one day, a bill fraught with such mo-
ntous consequences to the State as
s. Sir, such haste is reckless, indecent.
mbers of the dominant party may pass
ms, but I tell them that the youngest
them will not see the end of this strife,
s military power, if we once embark in
and I tell them, too, that the responsi-
ty and the peril is on them, and upon
em I leave it.

Mr. Hayes called the previous question,
hich was sustained, and the bill passed
second reading. Yeas 29, nayes 10.

J. A. Hyman (colored) called the previ-
s question on the third reading of the
ll, which was sustained by the following

Messrs. Bellam, Brogden, Burnes,
, Cook, Cherry, Davis Eppes, (colored)
ner, Galloway, (colored) Hayes, Harrington,
man, (colored) Jones of Columbus, Jones of
, Lassiter, Legg, Long, Martindale, Moore
Carteret, Moore of Yancey, Richardson, Ross-
, Shoffner, Smith, Stephens, Sweet and Win-
ad—25.

Messrs. Beall, Beeman, Graham,
of Mecklenburg, Lindsay, Melchor, Mur-
Robbins and Scott.

Mr. Shoffner moved a reconsideration
the vote.

Mr. Robbins arose and was recognized
the Chair.

Mr. Shoffner claimed the floor and
ved to lay his motion on the table,
ich prevailed.

Mr. Cook moved a suspension of the
es in order that the bill might be en-
ssed and sent to the House, which was
t a quorum not voting.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869,

The Senate was called to order at 10
clock.

Mr. Respass arose to a question of priv-
ge, the reporter of the Standard repre-
ented him as having said on yesterday
at the Sheriff of Wake had settled with
public Treasurer. He alluded alone
the Sheriff of New Hanover.

Mr. Sweet arose to a question of privil-
e regard to an article which appeared
the morning Sentinel of this city copied
the Winston Sentinel in which he
eet) is charged with being a party to a
mulation of the constitution so as to
ong the tenure of office of the mem-
s of the present General Assembly. Mr.
enounced the article as a fabrication
m beginning to end.

CALENDAR.

Resolution instructing the Treasurer to
ke no payment of interest on the cou-
s of the bonds issued in payment of a
se for a Penitentiary, was adopted.

On motion the Senate adjoured.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17, 1869.

On motion, the roll was called and 61
embers answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Vest the rules were
spended and the Senate resolution au-
rizing the Auditor to move for judg-
nt against delinquent Sheriffs in the
veral term of the Wake Superior Court
s taken up.

Mr. Justice moved to lay the resolution
the table.

A ballot being taken the vote stood yeas
nays 23, (no quorum).

On motion of Mr. Seymour a call of the
use was had, and 62 members respon-
ed to their names.

On motion of Mr. French the doorkeep-
was ordered to close the door and allow
member to depart, and that he proceed
arrest absent members and bring them
fore the bar of the House.

Coffee Mayo, colored, was brought be-
the bar of the House and on render-
g his excuse was discharged.

Mr. Hilliard was also arraigned and on
otion discharged.

Mr. Boddie appeared and was discharg-

On motion of J. S. Leary, colored, fur-
her proceedings under the call was dis-
ssed with.

The discussion upon the resolution in
ference to delinquent Sheriffs was re-
med.

After some debate the bill, on motion,
s postponed until the second Tuesday
January.

Various messages were received from the
ate transmitting several bills, among
em the bill for the better protection of
e and property.

On motion of Mr. Seymour the rules
re suspended and the Senate bill for the
ter protection of life and property (for
visions of the bill see Senate proceed-
gs) was taken up.

Mr. Seymour said he hoped all discus-
sion would come from the opponents of the bill. He was aware of the unprecedented character of the bill. He was aware of the tremendous powers it gave to one man, but as long as affairs were in this condition he was willing to risk anything.

The bill was put on its second reading and failed for the want of a quorum.

Mr. Seymour moved for a call of the House. In making the motion he recited various Ku-Klux outrages in certain parts of the State.

The motion for a call was put to a vote, adopted, and 67 members responded to their names.

Mr. French moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the motion. He was for forcing gentlemen. Men in his county dared not give expression to their sentiments. Men in that county were ruthlessly shot down and their houses burned. He wanted protection for his people.

Mr. French's motion was put to a vote and lost.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the doors were ordered to be locked and no member allowed to leave.

Mr. French moved that the Doorkeeper be ordered to arrest absent members and that he be authorized to employ necessary assistance. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Downing, further proceedings under the call was dispensed with, doors ordered to be unlocked and the Doorkeeper recalled.

Mr. French moved to postpone the consideration of the bill for ten minutes.—Lost for the want of a quorum.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, another call of the House was had and 66 members responded to their names. The doors locked again and the Doorkeeper sent for absent members.

Mr. French moved that the Doorkeeper station a sufficient number of pages around the Hall to prevent members going into the lobbies.

Mr. French said he did not bame Democrats for their movements in opposition to this measure, but he did blame skulking members of the Republican party who had left and gone home and left their party in this condition.

Mr. French modified his resolution so as to make it an order of the House.

Mr. Durham raised the point of order that the resolution as it stood was in effect a temporary amendment to the rules of the House.

The Chair sustained the point.

Mr. Downing occupied the floor in reciting Ku-Klux outrages.

Mr. Sinclair gave numerous instances of outrages perpetrated upon Democrats in Robeson county as a reason why the bill should pass.

Isham Sweat, colored, moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House.

This excited a long debate.

Mr. Pou argued that from the construction of the Constitution, that if there were 61 members actually present in the Hall the House could vote upon and pass bills without voting the whole of the 61 votes.

Mr. Downing concurred with Mr. Pou in his interpretation of the Constitution. If there was a quorum in the Hall the bill would be a good one even if it did not obtain the 61 votes.

Isham Sweat, colored, withdrew his motion.

Mr. French wished to know if the doorkeepers could not be sent into the lobbies and bring members to the bar?

The Chair decided not.

Mr. French said that he thought members could be arrested for contempt in going into the lobbies and refusing to vote. In order to test the matter, he moved that Mr. Jarvis, of Tyrell, be arrested for contempt.

The Chair decided that such proceedings could not be had under a call of the House.

Mr. Jarvis said his conduct in this House was sufficient evidence that he never approved lawlessness of any kind. This bill made an egregious mistake in the manner which it sought to prevent lawlessness.—It would incite the very evils it sought to suppress. He thought it his imperative duty to oppose the bill in every shape and form. He hoped that while this House was pretending to seek to pass a bill preventing crime and lawlessness, that they would not endeavor to pass it in a lawless manner.

Mr. Seymour moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call of the House. Carried.

The question recurred upon the passage of the bill on its second reading.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question.

The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot:

YEAS—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Ashworth, Banner, Barnet, Blair, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Graham, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Justice of Rutherford, Kelly of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Moring, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Sweat, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilkie, Williamson, Wilson and Wiswall.—yeas 54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ames, Gunter, Harris of Franklin, Horney, Mendenhall, Snipes, White and Williams of Sampson.—nays 8.

Mr. Seymour called the previous question upon the bill on its third reading.

The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were called and resulted in the following ballot:

AYES.—Messrs. Speaker. Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Carson, Carey, Cawthorn, Cherry, Crawford, Dixon, Downing, Eagles, Forkner, Foster, Franklin, French, Gahagan, Graham, Hinnant, Hodgin, Hoffman, Hudgings, Justus, of Henderson, Justice, of Rutherford, Kelly, of Moore, Kinney, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Mayo, McCanless, Moring, Morrill, Morris, Pearson, Peck, Pou, Price, Proctor, Ragland, Renfrow, Reynolds, Seymour, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Sweet, Vestal, Vest, Waldrop, Wilkie, Williamson, Wilson, Wiswall—54.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ellington, Gunter. Horney, Mendenhall, Snipes, White—6.

No quorum voting.

Mr. Seymour moved to postpone the bill until the first Thursday after the recess and upon his motion took the floor and drew a picture of Sheriff Colgrove's death. Mr. Seymour called the previous question upon his motion.

The call was sustained and the motion to postpone was adopted.

After the transaction of unimportant busines the House adjourned until Monday morning next at 5 o'clock.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Dec. 18, 1869,

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Stephens—A bill to fill the office of Township Clerk when a vacancy occurs, (authorizes the Judge of Probate to fill said vacancy.) Referred.

By Mr. Jones of Mecklenburg—A bill to incorporate the Georgetown & Charlotte Railroad Company. Referred.

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to transmit to the Supreme Court a copy of the resolution relating to the tenure-of-office of the present members of the General Assembly.

CALENDAR.

The following bills passed their second reading, viz:

Bill to incorporate the Elizabeth City and Norfolk Railroad Company.

Bill to incorporate the Southern Copper Company.

Bill to incorporate Edgecombe Lodge, No. 298.

Bill to incorporate Wilson Collegiate Seminary for young ladies.

Bill in relation to clearing out obstructions in Lumber River passing through the county of Robeson.

Bill to amend an act concerning the powers and duties of State officers so far as relates to the Superintendent of Public Works. [This bill authorizes said officer to investigate alleged bond frauds.]

Bill to incorporate the Mecnanics' Saving, Loan and Building Association.

Bill to prevent the obstruction of fish in Little River.

Bill for the relief of the several Sheriffs of the State.

The following bills were postponed until after the recess, viz:

Bill in favor of Reuben King, tax collector of Robeson county.

Bill to repeal an act authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish county officers with blank books, &c.

Bill to amend section 5, chap. 93, of the public laws of '68 '69.

Bill to incorporate the Young Mens' Intelligent and Enterprising Association.

Resolution in favor of J. R. Grady, Sheriff of Harnett county.

On motion the Senate adjourned until Monday morning at 5½ o'clock.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1869.

The Senate was called to order at 5 o'clock.

The journal was read and approved.

The following bills were ratified, viz:

Bill to allow enterers of land further time to obtain grants from the State.

Bill making an appropriation for the support of the Insane Asylum.

Bill making an appropriation for the support of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum.

Resolution in relation to pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

Bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Goldsboro'

On motion of Mr. Stephens the Senate adjourned until Monday the 10th of January, 1870.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 20, 1869.

Pursuant to adjournment the House was called to order at 5 o'clock.

The Speaker announced that he would have the Calendar properly arranged and engrossed, as it contained many bills illegibly written with reports of committees, &c.

At the reassembling he should ask of the House such farther appointment as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining it, and the other affairs of the desk in the best condition for correct and thorough legislation.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that that body was ready to execute the joint resolution taking a recess until the 10th of January, 1870.

On motion the proposition was concurred in and the Speaker accordingly adjourned the House to the time specified.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—SATURDAY, Dec. 18th, 1869.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment.

The only new arrival to-day was that of W. W. Peebles, Esq.

Mr. Bailey, of counsel for various assignees, asked leave to amend his declarations, which were drawn substantially in the same way as those in Dewey's cases.

Leave was granted and the cases continued.

In the case of Chas. Dewey, Assignee, vs. Cobb, Walker and Pemberton, the opinion in which was delivered on yesterday, the pleadings were as follows:

Action: debt; plea: general issue. Moore, Phillips and Merrimon for the plaintiff, (Mr. Moore only was in attendance;) Fuller, Strange and McKoy for the defendants.

After the case for the plaintiff was closed, the counsel for the defendant raise1 the objection that the allegations in the declaration were not sufficient to give the Court jurisdiction, for that there was no allegation of an assignment of the estate and effects of the bankrupt to C. Dewey, but that the title in the note upon which suit was brought, was alleged to vest in Dewey, by an endorsement from one Huske.

His Honor's opinion was as follows: This declaration alleges,

First: That a corporation was created by the name of the Bank of North Carolina, by act of Assembly, in 1859.

Second: That in 1861 the defendants Cobb and Walker made their promissory notes, thereby promising to pay to the defendant Leach, or his order, $180, ninety days after date.

Third: That afterward the said Leach endorsed the said note to the defendant Huske, then acting as cashier and agent of the said Bank for the use of the said Bank.

Fourth: That afterwards, **to-wit, on the 31st** day of October, 1868, the Bank of North Carolina became a bankrupt, and the said last named day was adjudged a bankrupt by the District Court of the United States for the District of North Carolina: Whereupon and before the bringing of this suit, the plaintiff was duly appointed assignee of all the estate and effects of said bankrupt.

The opinion of the Court is that it is not by virtue of the endorsement of Huske that the plaintiff can claim as assignee to be the owner of the note sued on; but it is by virtue of the assignment provided by the Bankrupt act to be made to the assignee by the Register or the District Judge, that the assignee acquires his title to the estate of the bankrupt, and his right to collect or reduce into possession by suit in the Courts of the United States. The complete appointment of the assignee does not vest him with the right to sue for any part of the estate of the bankrupt in any court; for he may under the act of 1867 be completely appointed, that is elected, as that act provides, or in the event of a failure to elect, appointed by the Register and confirmed by the District Judge, and still have no title to any part of the estate.

Now it will be seen that up to this point in the plaintiff's declaration there is no allegation that by virtue of the proceedings recited, the plaintiff is entitled to sue and recover in this Court against the defendant.

Fifth, That afterwards, to wit, in February, 1869, the said Huske endorsed the said note to said plaintiff, as assignee afaresaid, whereas the said plaintiff became entitled to have and receive the said sum of money in the said note specified.

The counsel of the plaintiff seemed to attach but little importance to the suggestion of the Court yesterday, that there was a material difference between our bankruptcy act, now in force, and the act of 1841, in this, that the act of 1841 required no assignment or conveyance to be made to the assignee, but by its provisions vested the assignee with a title to the estate of the bankrupt by force of the adjudication and the appointment of the assignee; that in this respect the act of 1841 was very similar, if not identical, with the English act at that time in force, which very fully accounts for the precedents in Chitty cited by the counsel, and which he thought this Court was not disposed to respect sufficiently. I would not willingly have the profession to believe that I had not the most profound regard for the opinions of that eminent author upon any question of pleading, or for his precedents. But Mr. Chitty's work on pleadings, as well as his precedents, relates only to the state of laws in force at and before the time he wrote, and not to new laws or material changes subsequently made.—Hence the precedent relied upon was correct at the time.

The Court is inclined to the opinion that Assignees in bankruptcy are not limited to actions at law in courts of law (as this is) in their efforts to reduce the estate of the bankrupt to possession or in the collection of choses in action; but that they may pursue a more summary course by petition in the District Court, and in which proceeding, if adopted, the greatest liberality is allowed in permitting amendments and other indulgencies in the furtherance of justice and a speedy adjustment of the matter in dispute.—But the plaintiff has seen proper to bring his action at law in this court, in which the forms of pleadings and the rules are required to be observed.

It should be remembered, too, that this is a court of limited jurisdiction and not general, as the Superior Courts of the State. Mr. Conkling, in his excellent treatise on the practice and jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, lays it down as the distinguishing feature on the pleading in the Federal and the State Courts that in the former it is necessary to allege in the declaration all that it is necessary to prove upon the trial to sustain the action.

It is clearly necessary to prove in this case that the estate of the bankrupt was conveyed or assigned to the plaintiff as assignee, or this suit cannot be sustained, and I hold that it is not sufficiently alleged in the declaration that such conveyance or assignment has been made.

By consent, a juror was withdrawn and the case continued. The plaintiff moved to amend his declaration, which was allowed, and time given to file amended declaration until March 1st, 1870. The defendants are allowed until May 1st, 1870, to amend their pleadings.

The entire morning was consumed in argument upon the sufficiency of the other two forms of declaration used by the assignee, by Mr. Moore, for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Fuller, Barringer and Bailey for the defendants.

His Honor was of the opinion that there was no such difference between the various forms of declaration used, as to remove them from the operation of the decision in the case of Cobb and others. All the cases of Dewey, Assignee, in which the general issue was pleaded, come within the operation of this decision.

The docket was regularly proceeded with until the hour of adjournment.—Raleigh *Standard*.

THE REV. C. W. VINING, who has safely returned from a journey in the East, thoughtfully brings us, among other curiosities, some of the newspapers published in Egypt and Turkey. They are in four languages, French, Turkish, Armenian, and Greek. We cannot read them, but he can, and through his patience we have been gratified to learn their contents, and the materials of which newspapers are made up in the land of the Osmanlis. Our American enterprise is well represented: stoves, wooden and tin-ware, ploughs, axes and tools are advertised from this country. In each of the four languages are heralded the virtues of the remedies made by our celebrated countrymen, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowel. They seem not to depend on their home reputation for confidence abroad, but publish the certificates of the Musselmen rulers themselves, to the cures which those medicines have made in their midst. The Rev. gentleman informs us that the whole of the remedial aid employed in those countries, comes from Europe or America, as they possess no medical colleges or schools in which they have any confidence themselves. There arose the religious ideas which pervade the human family, but almost all that is useful in art or invention must be carried back to these, the earlier settlements of mankind.—Lynn *News*.

LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—P M.

SENATE—Mr. Trumbull urged the consideration of the bill admitting Virginia.

Mr. Thayer thought this useless, as the bill couldn't pass before the holidays. Furthermore, Mr. Thayer had information from Virginia unsatisfactory to him. He intimated there had been fraud in the Virginia elections.

The bill compensating citizens of the loyal States for vessels lost during the war. The amount involved is three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. It goes to the President.

HOUSE—At 3 o'clock to-day the Georgia bill passed and goes to the President in the following shape:

ACT TO PROMOTE THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GEORGIA.

Be it enacted, That Georgia be and is hereby authorized and directed forthwith by proclamation, to summon all persons elected to the General Assembly, as appears by the proclamation of General Meade, dated June 25th, 1868, to appear on some certain day, named in proclamation, at Atlanta, and there upon said General Assembly shall proceed to perfect its organization in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States according to the provisions of this act.

2d. That when the members so elected to the Senate and House of Representatives shall be convened, every member and every person claiming to be elected as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives shall, in addition to taking the oath required by the Constitution of Georgia, also take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of the State of Georgia, one of the following oaths or affirmations, namely:

"I do solemnly swear or affirm that I have never held the office or exercised the duties of Senator or Representative in Congress nor been a member of the Legislature of any State of the United States, nor held any civil office created by law for the administration of any general law of a State, or for the administration of justice in any State or under the laws of the United States, nor held any office in the military or naval service of the United States and thereafter engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or gave aid or comfort to its enemies, or rendered, except in consequence of direct physical force, any support or aid to any insurrection or rebellion against the United Sates, nor held any office under or given any support to any government acting in hostility to the United States, or levying war against the United States, so help me God; or on pains penalties of perjury as the case may be." Or the following oath or affirmation, namely:—I do solemnly swear or affirm, that I have been relieved by an act of Congress from disability as provided by the fourteenth amendment, so help me God, or on pains or penalties of perjury as the case may be. Which oath or affirmation when so filed shall be entered on record by the Secretary of the State of Georgia, said oath or affirmation or a copy of the record thereof, duly certified by said Secretary of State, shall be evidence in all Courts and places. Every person claiming to be so elected, who shall refuse, decline or neglect, or be unable to take one of the said oaths or affirmations, shall not be admitted to a seat in the Senate or House of Representatives.

3d. That if any person claiming to be elected to the Senate or House shall falsely take either of said oaths, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall suffer the pains and penalties thereof; and may be tried therefore by the circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia in which district the crime was committed. The jurisdiction of said court shall be sole and exclusive for the purpose aforesaid.

4th. That the persons elected and entitled to comprise such Legislature, and who shall comply with the provisions of this act, shall thereupon proceed to reorganize the Senate and House by the election of the proper officers.

5th. That if any person shall by force, violence or fraud willfully hinder or interrupt any person elected from taking either of the oaths or affirmations prescribed, or from participating in the proceedings of the Senate or House after having taken one of said oaths or affirmations, and otherwise complied with this act, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and may be tried by the district or circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia in which the offense was committed, and shall be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two nor more than ten years; and the jurisdiction of said court shall be sole and exclusive.

6th. That it is hereby declared that the exclusion of any person elected as aforesaid, and being otherwise qualified from participation in the proceedings of the Senate or House upon ground, race, color or previous condition of servitude, would be illegal and revolutionary, and is hereby prohibited.

7th. That upon application of the Governor of Georgia, the President of the United States shall employ such military or naval forces of the United States as may be necessary to enforce and execute the proceedings of the proceedings of this act.

8th. That the Legislature shall ratify the fifteenth amendment proposed to the Constitution of the United States before the Senators and Representatives from Georgia are admitted to seats in Congress.

Gov. Bullock wrote a letter to Mr. Butler, assuring him that upon the passage of the above bill he would issue his proclamation convening the Legislature on the 12th of January.

Messrs. Bingham and Farnsworth only of the Republicans, voted nay.

A resolution passed, extending the recess to the 10th January.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, Dec. 22—Noon.

It is reported that the insurgents are moving towards Camagrey. The Spanish authorities discredit the rumor.

A Spanish frigate has arrived here with thirteen hundred troops.

Several plantations have been burned in the vicinity of Villa Clara.

From Washington—Proceedings of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec, 22—Noon.

SENATE.—The discussion of the bill regarding Chinese immigrati n met with a wide diversity of op'nion. Messrs. Howard, Pomeroy and Corklin oppose many restrictions of the bill.

Nothing was done by the committees.

A bill was introduced to repeal so much of the statutes as prohibit the State of Georgia from organizing the militia.

The House is engaged in a general debate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 22—P. M.

SENATE.—The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to consider the propriety of increasing the number of Lieutenant Generals to three and decreasing the number of Major Generals to three.

Mr. Williams explained the object of the bill regulating emigration was to break up the business of Koopmanscap and other coolie contractors. Without action, after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned to the 19th of January.

HOUSE.—Mr. Dawes held that equality in Wisconsin and Massechusetts was as necessary as in Georgia, and that it was the duty of Congress to maintain a republican government, and Congress was the judge of facts and the occasion.

Without the transaction of business the House adjourned to the 10th of January.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Noon.

Stocks feverish. Money active at 7 per cent. Sterling Exchange short, 108⅜; long, 109¼. Gold 120⅞. Bonds 113. Tennessee sixes, ex-coupons 51; new, 44¼. Virginia sixes, ex-coupons, 49; new, 54. Louisiana sixes, ex-coupons, old, 69. Levee sixes 62½; Eights 77½. Alabama Eights 94½; Fives 61. Georgia sixes 82 asked; sevens 92. North Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, old, 42; new, 29½. South Carolina sixes, ex-coupons, new 83.

Flour without material change. Wheat quiet and without decided change. Corn firmer for new and heavy for old. Pork dull—mess $31 on the spot. Lard dull at 18 cents. Cotton steady at 25½ cents. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 43½@44 cents. Rosin firm at $2 05 to $10 for strained. Freights dull.

Keep the Circulation Active.

A free and regular circulation of the blood is essential to health. It places the whole system in a state of active defence against all unwholesome influences, and is an especial safeguard against the inimical effect of sudden changes of temperature, and of damp and cold.

If proper attention were paid to this important fact, there would not only be a great decrease in the number of cases of stomach, bowel and renal complaints, but also in the number of deaths by consumption and other pulmonary diseases.

At this period of the year, when the dividing line which separates a genial from an inclement season has just been passed, a course of **HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS** will be found of invaluable service in improving the condition of the vital fluid and gently stimulating its flow. Violent coughs and colds, like intermittent fever, are the frequent effects of a chilly atmosphere upon a debilitated organization. Diseases of the kidneys often proceed from the same source.—How essential it is, therefore, for persons of feeble constitution, to invigorate the vital organization at the commencement of Winter. Fortified by warm clothing without, and **HOSTETTER'S BITTERS** within, the frail and delicate may brave with impunity an amount of exposure and hardship which, under other circumstances, would prostrate them on a bed of sickness. Let them consider this and be wise in time.

Good Advice.

Let our possessions be what they may—marble palaces, broad lands, magnificent plate, or caskets of "precious stones"—they all sink in the balance against Heaven's great boon, **HEALTH**, and they cannot be enjoyed without it. And yet how little is it valued, and how carelessly preserved. The laws of nature cannot be violated with impunity. Night revelry, luxurious living, irregularity of meals, and a disordered appetite, will gradually destroy the power and activity of the stomach. How many ladies and gentlemen eat and drink disease at late suppers, and arise in the morning with headache, loss of appetite, feeling languid and unrefreshed. There can be no medical remedy that will turn lead into food, or poisoned drinks into nutriment, but medical science can *assist* nature, supply exhausted fluids, and to a great extent correct the effects of disease. In all cases such as the above, we recommend PLANTATION BITTERS. You will find them just the thing—at the same time a most delicious tonic and appetizer.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Public Speakers and Singers will find "*Brown's Bronchical Troches*" in clearing the voice before speaking or singing, and relieving the throat after any unusual exertion of the vocal organs, having a peculiar adaption to affections which disturb the organs of speech. For Coughs and Colds *the Troches* are effectual.

Valuable Cotton Land in Robeson County for Sale.

300 ACRES OF LAND, MORE OR LESS known as the Walkers Land, one mile and a half east of Floral College in Robeson County adjoining the lands of Angus Leach, John Walker and others, is hereby offered for sale. All of said tract is wooded land except about 50 acres. Said land has common buildings, a well of fine water, a fine young orchard of choice apples. Said land is well adapted to the culture of cotton, corn, wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, &c., and is situated about five miles from Shoe Heel Depot on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, in a good neighborhood, convenient to first-class schools both male and female and to churches, &c.—noted for purity of water and health. It will be offered at public auction to the highest bidder at the residence of John Walker adjoining the premises on Thursday, the 30th day of December, 1869. Terms made known on day of sale. This Dec. 18th, 1869.

SARAH WALKER.

dec 21-72-5t-46-1t

NOTICE.

JOEL L. MOORE, ESQ., Administrator of the estate of John F. Moore deceased, having appointed me his agent to settle up his estate, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the estate to let me know the amount. It is necessary that I should know the amount of debt to enable me to make preparation for paying them. Address me at Harrel's Store, N. C.

OWEN FENNELL,
Agent.

dec 22 73 3tw-1td*

CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin Jan. 10th, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Board from $10 to $12 50 per month.—Tuition $17 50 and $22 50. Contingent fee 50 cents. No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Pupils will find it to their interest to enter on the first day of the session.

GRADY & McLEOD.

dec 16 68-d6t&w6w

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see th notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. dec 11-44-3m

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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	35 @	36	
BARRELS, Sp'ts T., each		2 40 @	2 75
2nd hand	2 40 @	2 75	
New	3 00 @	3 25	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	21	
Adamantine	20 @	24	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	35 @	40	
Laguayra	27 @	30	
Rio	20 @	24	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	22½@	23½	
Strict Mid'g	23½@	24	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @	26	
Dundee	60 @	33	
Flax	26½@	27	
Double Anc'r	27½@	28	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL,			
₱ bushel	1 30 @	1 35	
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting,			
₱ yard	12 @	16	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	2 10 @	2 15	
FEATHERS,			
₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	27 00 @	28 00	
No. 2	22 00 @	23 00	
No. 3	14 00 @	16 00	
Mullets	7 00 @	10 00	
Herring,			
Fast	0 00 @	6 50	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	0 00	
do cut	8 50 @	9 00	
do gross	0 00 @	7 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @	10 00	
Superfine	5 75 @	6 25	
Fine	5 00 @	5 50	
Ex. Super	6 25 @	7 00	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	9 50 @	10 00	
Superfine	9 00 @	9 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	18 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	30 @	32	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	00 00 @	95 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 05 @	1 20	
Oats	75 @	85	
Peas, Cow	1 10 @	1 15	
Rice, rough	0 00 @	0 00	
Carolina	8 @	8½	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	9 @	9½	
Dry	18 @	19	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 40	
Northern	0 95 @	1 10	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American,			
sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop,			
₱ ton	130 00 @	135 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 50 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River,			
Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	0 —	
From store	0 00 @	1 75	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	52½@	55	
do bbls	55 @	60	
Sugar house	00 @	40	
do bbls	42½@	45	
Syrup, bbls	80 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	2 80 @	0 00	
Yellow dip	2 80 @	0 00	
Hard	0 00 @	1 65	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	2 00	
Tar, in ordr	2 20 @	2 25	
Pitch, City	3 00 @	3 25	
Rosin, pale	3 50 @	4 50	
do No. 1..2	50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 65 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 55	
Spirits Turpentine,			
₱ gal	39 @	00	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 50 @	5 75	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	2 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	1 25 @	1 50	
POTATOES,			
Sweet, bush	75 @	0 90	
Irish, ₱ bbl	2 75 @	3 00	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	23 @	25	
Middlings	21 @	22	
Shoulders	19 @	20	
Hog round	21 @	22	
Western Bacon,			
Hams	22½@

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1869.

Cheap Philanthropy.

Colonel Donn Piatt, a Republican editor, thus discourseth of negro emancipation: "The cheapest philanthropy is that which frees somebody else's nigger. Had these slaves belonged to us, instead of to the South, is there any one simple enough to believe that we would have had a war of emancipation? Not much."

Yes, and he might have added that the cheapest loyalty is that which gets into office by disfranchising "rebels," and steals the property of the tax payer by making citizens of the pauper. Without these there would not have been much Congressional reconstruction.

SEPARATION from the parent stem appears to be the forecast fate of colonies. Canada is now apparently in the transition state towards independence of the mother country, though what particular form that independence may take is not yet indicated by the shifting of the little cloud on the horizon. It is stated upon the authority of Secretary Cox that Mr. Thornton, the Minister from Great Britain, freely stated at a dinner party not long since, that England is absolutely disposed to let Canada go. The tone of the English press in general points in the same direction. Canadian papers in the conservative interest brace themselves up to falsify the impeachment, but there is an undertone in their surgings that casts up shells and pebbles now and then by which the character of the soundings is indicated. The axe is already being sharpened for cutting the tow rope, and Canada must ere long paddle her own canoe.

The Last Dodge.

"Loyal dodge, reconstruction dodge, universal suffrage dodge, tariff dodge! All the little games are playing out says the *World!* Now it is the clemency dodge! Open your mouth, O South! Shut your eyes, swallow the Fifteenth Amendment, and the disabilities which now you know shall know no more forever! Bolt the black dose and throw up proscription!" Perhaps, and perhaps not. Radical faith is Punic faith. Nay, it is the faith of the robber, who having half stripped his victim with a solemn pledge against further spoliation, suddenly repents of that promise, and straightway, and on the plea of self-protection, turns the shivering witch loose *in puris naturalibus*. We shall not believe they mean clemency till time and events prove that clemency, and dollars and cents into Radical pockets are synonomous terms. But whether they mean it or not, let no man swallow the black dose. It may purge of present disabilities at the price of a moral and political leprosy that shall poison and degtade beyond medicament.

Southern Cotton Manufacturing Enterprises.

There is a growing disposition at the South, says the *Shipping List*, to work up a larger portion of the surplus cotton crop, instead of shipping it abroad and importing goods. A Memphis paper proves that a cotton factory in that city will clear $82 75 more on every bale of cotton woven into cloth than can be realized by the mills of Lowell, Massachusetts, and that 3,000 bales at Memphis would produce $284,000 in one year, against the $200,000 of the mills of Lowell, built at nearly the same cost. The Augusta, Ga., factory has declared a quarterly dividend of five per cent., and the Granitoville Manufacturing Company in the same State gives a dividend of ten dollars a share. These facts show what cotton manufacturing will be in the South. It is the most profitable branch of industry in which capitalists can embark. The Southern press, however, are not entirely unanimous in favor of the introduction of manufacturing enterprise. Among the number of dissentients is the New Orleans *Bulletin*. Its theory is that, while the situation remains as it is, with a demand for cotton beyond its supply, and with increasing facilities for transportation, the production of cotton must necessarily be more attractive to capital than the manufacture of it in the cotton region. If capital at home were turned from planting to manufacturing, it would make the demand over the supply still more excessive, and the increased price of the raw material would leave a still less margin of profits for the skill and capital required for working it into cloths. The remedy for all this is to be found in an improved system of labor, capable of availing itself of all the resources of that region, of putting the whole broad sweep of cotton lands under cultivation, and of gathering and marketing the crops in a proper manner. The scale might then be turned, and the chief difficulties, which now seem so appalling, would soon disappear.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

It now seems most probable that the Fifteenth Amendment will be adopted after the Radical fashion during this Winter, and will be so declared by the Radical Congress.

In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the President declares that the following States have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment in full, viz: Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Nevada, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Indiana—nineteen in all. To these he added Misouri and Kansas, which have imperfectly ratified the amendment. To these twenty-one States he omitted to put Alabama, making twenty-two. The action by the Indiana Legislature was clearly illegal, and the defect in the ratification by Misouri and Kansas will be corrected this Winter. So it may be said that twenty-one States have ratified the amendment.

Of these, however, New York will very certainly withdraw her ratification upon the meeting of the Legislature next month.

The following States have rejected the amendment, viz: Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, and Tennessee.

It requires seven States, counting New York, for ratification and eight without that State. These seven or eight votes must be obtained from the following ten States, which have not yet acted, viz: California, Iowa, Maryland, Minnessota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island and Texas. Of these only six, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island and Texas can be relied upon. It thus requires the ratification of two States more. To obtain these, the very doubtful reliance upon Ohio reversing the action of its last Legislature, is bolstered up by the power of recognizing the illegl action of Indiana, by refusing to recognize the anticipated rescinding by New York, and by reconstructing Georgia.

While from this showing it is believed that a ratification will be "doctored" by the administration and Congress, it will be done in such a questionable manner that it will remain open for future settlement by the Supreme Court, or a Democratic Congress.

These facts demonstrate the great necessity to the Radical party of Reconstructing Georgia. This amendment is not required as a party measure in the South, for we already have the negro suffrage which it embodies, but it is absolutely necessary as a party measure in the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The former has already become Democratic, and the other two so nearly so as to be regarded as unreliable in future elections. The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment will add forty thousand negro votes to the Radicals in both New York and Ohio, and half as many in Pennsylvania, which is regarded as sufficient to secure those States to the Radical party for many years to come. How this may be we cannot tell, but we should think, as those States have so emphatically declared against negro suffrage, that they would hardly tolerate its being forced upon them by outside and doubtful authority. The time will come when an independent and unshackled judiciary will review the constitutionality of much that has been done under the reconstruction laws of Congress, and by the compulsory action of the ten reconstructed States.

Removal of Disabilities.

In order that we may not be misunderstood in implying that all Southern men whose disabilities have been removed by Congress have obtained relief by dishonorable means, we desire to qualify our observations upon this subject, although we hardly deem it necessary. In stating general facts we do not think it absolutely incumbent upon us, for the sake of justice and truth, to point out exceptions, especially when they are so notorious as to speak for themselves. For instance, when we charge fraud and corruption upon the Legislature of the State or upon the Railroad Presidents, and ignorance and venality upon the Judiciary, we have never deemed it necessary to give the names of those who form obvious and honorable exceptions to this charge.

It is undeniably true, as a general rule, that those Southern men whose disabilities have been removed by Congress have obtained the special dispensation of that body by dishonorable renunciation of their past political views, by base desertions of their former friends, and by "going back" upon the most honorable events of their lives, or by paying considerable sums to pardon brokers, who make this a regular business at the Federal Capital. We have ourselves heard men in this city, who had rendered valuable services to the Confederate States in the field, making apologies for their past course to negro audiences, in order to obtain a Congressional pardon and a petty office. We have heard of applications for pardon from men who, as citizens and soldiers, had identified themselves with the cause of the South, the recital of which would bring the blush of shame to any honest man's cheek.

Therefore, when we expressed the belief that our National Legislature would not continue to hawk its pardons to such supplicants as will pay most freely in money or in the humility and duplicity with which they make their bids, we stated a general fact, and we do not think that the honorable exceptions to the rule have any cause for complaint. But we will not rest our defense upon the strength of our position, but will leave no room for doubt as to our positive knowledge that some who have received their pardons have obtained them without sacrificing their personal honor or political integrity.

We might mention the names of quite a number of North Carolinians whose disabilities have been removed who we know have obtained Congressional favor honorably, and others who we believe and trust are equally free from suspicion; but we have no right to drag men from the retirement of private life before the public. But of our public men, who have figured in political life since the war, we would be much grieved should any one suppose that we would cast any shadow of suspicion upon the memory of our late distinguished friend, Judge OSBORNE, who was one of the earliest and most prominent recipients of Congressional pardon. Such men as Colonel ALLEN, of Duplin, and ex-Senator PURDIE, of Bladen, who were elected to the present Legislature, and were unseated as much for their personal as their political integrity, have reason to be proud of the position this action has given them, and the removal of their disabilities reflects credit upon the heart as well as the spirit of justice and candor which prompted Colonel DOCKERY in urging their names upon Congress. We might extend this list, but our object is rather to correct any misapprehension of our views than to speak of individual cases.

We are glad to believe that this pardon business will soon be at an end. It has been the source of much harm, and has brought to the surface a spirit of intolerance and cupidity upon one side, and duplicity and humility upon the other, which, for the sake of common humanity, we would gladly have had remained undeveloped. And it has been the cause of a just alienation from the Government of those citizens whose affection and sympathy could best strengthen the bonds of the Union and add to the moral and material grandeur of a great Government.

Investigation.

Mr. Durham read a letter from Colonel Robert Cowan, expressing a desire and willingness to appear before the House at any time and account for every single cent which had ever been placed in his hands by the State.

Mr. Durham said as this matter of investigation had assumed a party aspect, he was forced to say that the conduct of Colonel Cowan was in striking contrast to that of other Railroad Presidents who had incontinently taken flight to avoid investigation.—*Legislative Proceedings.*

We make the above extract from the proceedings of the House on Monday last merely to direct attention to it, and to express the hope that the letter will be published in full.

As Mr. DURHAM truthfully says, the matter of investigation had been made to assume a party aspect. It was given this direction to screen certain guilty officials. And for this same reason Colonel COWAN's name as the former President of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail road, has been dragged in, although here and in Raleigh those who had done so denied any intention to reflect upon him.

We know that Colonel COWAN was influenced by no political considerations in penning the letter, nor by any desire to reflect upon other officials, but only for the purpose of protecting the late President and Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad from the general charges of corruption which were rife against Railroad officials, and to announce a desire to have a thorough investigation of the disposition they had made of the public money placed in their hands. Colonel COWAN does not deserve any credit for this request, except as a matter of contrast with the conduct of others. It is only what every honest man would ask. It is what he and his Board of Directors have a right to demand, without regard to what has been done as to other roads and officials. We trust, in this case at least, no political influences will be permitted to hinder a full and fair investigation.

Freedmen and Forty Acres.

On Tuesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of the national colored labor convention held in the City of Washington on Monday, the 6th day of December, praying that the surveyed public lands in the Southern States may be subdivided into tracts of forty acres each, and that any freedman who shall settle on one of such sub-divisions and cultivate the same for one year shall receive a patent for the same, the title of such land to vest in the settler and his heirs, and to be inalienable for the period of ten years from the date of entry; and further, that the grants of land made by the government to railroad corporations in the Southern States, and forfeited by reason of non-compliance with the conditions annexed to such grants, be not revived, but that the lands embraced in such lapsed grants be brought within the operations of the homestead act. Referred to the committee on public lands.

MAIL FACILITIES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—We have received a letter from Hon. John T. Deweese, in which he says:

"I have just seen the 2d Assistant Postmaster, Gen. G. A. Smith, who informs me that any of the *old* routes of the State can be opened by a petition of the citizens, sent on to me, with the name of some one who will take the office of postmaster; either male or female; who can take the oath of office. Now if they will do this, no more complaint can be made. This only applies to the old routes. Let the people know this."

The above is from the Raleigh *Standard*, and we are glad to know that there is a prospect of the old routes being opened. We hope the people along the old mail routes will make immediate efforts to have a renewal of their mail facilities.

The *Standard* is using all its influence to procure an increase of mail routes in the State, and we hope it will succeed in its laudable efforts.

Coming Home to Roost.

Some of the blessings of Radical reconstruction are coming home to those who have been most instrumental in forcing it upon us. Senator Galloway's "personal explanation" in the Senate on Thursday (see proceedings) will explain our meaning. These denunciations by a State Senator, though colored, cannot be laughed at by Major Smith, for by his influence and vote he has heaped these coals of fire upon his own head.

How singular it is that these Radical legislators do all they can to protect such officials as Littlefield, Jones and Sloan, and attack such men as are calculated to reflect some credit upon the party. We believe Governor Holden is more responsible for this condition of affairs than any other one person. His whole official conduct shows that he will trust and employ no man of character and talents. His advisers, appointees and associates are men of questionable reputation. With few exceptions those who hold office, directly or indirectly, by his appointment, are men not only without influence, but who do not command public confidence. This evil influence is corrupting the party, and it must rapidly grow worse or fall to pieces.

It is with regret that we allude to the disgraceful scene in the Senate. We have nothing to do with the private quarrels of Major Smith and Galloway, but as a citizen of North Carolina we blush, not only for the indignity offered to the State in its Senate Chamber, but for the ordinary decencies of life which Radical officials are daily in the habit of disregarding.

Equality of States.

The advice given by President GRANT to Congress to disregard the rights of Georgia, if such a mith as States rights can longer be regarded as one of the principles of our form of government, seems to have been caught at not only by that body, but by Northern creditors of this State. It is said that individuals who hold State bonds of North Carolina, on which interest due has not been paid by the State, have applied to the Congress of the United States for legislation to coerce the Legislature of this State to make the proper appropriation. This, says the Norfolk *Virginian*, is a case of application for a Federal *mandamus* to a State. The application is not thoughtlessly or unadvisedly made, for the parties endeavor to get countenance for it from the fact (as alleged) that the reconstructed constitution of this State contains a clause making it mandatory on the State to pay said bonds, and the theory is that a breach of this clause entitles parties (who, by the constitution of the United States, cannot even so much as sue a State in a Federal court) to the authority of the United States, its army, navy and militia, to compel the execution by a State of a clause of its own constitution relative to its own public credit.

Late information from Washington says the Radical Congressional delegation from Tennessee have for some days been engaged in perfecting a plan for anulling the late election in that State. Their grounds are that frauds have been committed and that "Rebels" were permitted to vote. The usual memorial is being prepared, and no doubt the internal affairs of that State will be brought up before Congress for adjustment.

As in the case of Georgia and North Carolina we cannot, with our old fashioned notions of the equality of the States and their rights under the Constitution, see what Congress has to do with these matters.

Suppose the Republican Senter did cheat the Republican Stokes, the Richmond *Enquirer* well says, what has the Congress at Washington to do with that? Suppose some Court in Indiana grants a married couple a divorce without rhime or reason, under what article of the Constitution—except the war making-power—has Congress jurisdiction of that? Suppose the Democrats of Brooklyn by violence and fraud (as is charged) beat the Republicans in an election for State officers, what has the State of Lousiana or the Empire of the United States to do with it? And why is it that Congress is never asked to review an election, or to rectify society, in the Northern States, and is so constantly invoked to dabble in what may occur in one of the Southean States?

If a Tennessee election is to be overhauled by the delegates in Congress from Massachusetts, why may not a New York election be overhauled by the same parties? And if a Tennessee election is a matter to bring before Congress to-day, why may not the Southern States be governed by Congress until the Grand Ecpyrosis of the fifth and final act?

How far is this interference with States to go? Where is it to end? When will reconstruction be completed? What can the Southern States do to receive a receipt in full and a final discharge from their obligations to obey the demands of Congress, and again regulate their own internal policy? If the Congress of the United States is to decide between the Legislature and Supreme Court of Georgia, to step in between North Carolina and her creditors, and to regulate elections in Tennessee, for the life of us we cannot see why the citizens of States are compelled to keep up the useless expense of supporting their State Governments. As for poor North Carolina, we think her creditors had better take charge of her, and "run the machine" themselves. Our State has been so depleted by corruptionists and speculators that she is too poor to take the bankrupt act, and thus settle her debts. Suppose her creditors ask permission of Congress to appoint a receiver, and take possession of the few available assets. We would at least get rid of Littlefield and Holden and their cohorts of friends and condjutors, who have brought us to our present miserable plight.

In the Radical Constitutional vocabulary there are no such words as State Rights and State Equality. They became obsolete with "Constitution as it was."

The following is the article alluded to by A. H. Galloway, in the Senate on Thursday, in his remarks on a "question of privilege":

From the Hillsboro' Recorder.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Galloway, the colored Senator from New Hanover county, now a resident of Newbern, Craven county, N. C., offered, a few days since, a resolution instructing the Governor to remove Maj. W. A. Smith, President of the N. C. R. R., from that position on said Road. The "Irish" of this saddle colored Senator, we learn, was gotten up from the fact of a conductor on the N. C. Road refusing to allow him to occupy a seat in the first class coach, when the said Senator had on exhibition a second class ticket.

This "Roaster," Galloway, is a nuisance on railroads, insulting in his deportment and obnoxious to passengers on account of his scent from regularity of imbibing Tangle Foot and Pop Skull. But with all the foregoing, Galloway is a gentleman in comparison to those who backed and put him forward in this matter.

Old man Burns—

"That good old man we hope we won't see more,
He always wears that same old coat that you've heard of before"—

a 2nd edition of the—Cardiff Giant, a real "putty" man wears No. 15 shoes, the hollow of them making a hole in Chatham co., where he lives—wants Maj. Smith removed because he, Gulliver, has a son who holds a position on the said road which he has shown himself utterly incompetent to fill; and Gulliver No. 1, is fearful that little Gulliver will be discharged. The machinery of this road, I understand, is fast declining, owing to the fact of Mr. Burns' incompetency as Master Machinist.

Then Mr. Albert Johnson, a good old man—by birth a poet—who tells in rhyme of

"Snags and rags and ugly looking scallawags."
Who brings old engines up to life
And stands in dreadful fear of wife—

He, unfit for the position he holds dislikes the way that Maj. Smith holds the reins, and has his sweet son in-law, Mr. Bellyme, to do all he can to get the Maj. out of his way. But Mr. Bellyme is too weak a shrub to do much, as he has no force in the Legislature, and is a piece of the stuff that was thrown on the top of the pot by the colored people of Edgecombe—entirely through mistake—they will do considerably better however, next time. Colgrove from "to hum" is a "tale" carpet bagger with one shirt, don't carry a handkerchief and never had one, flew to Raleigh all the way from Jones county—which county he is adopting—the colored citizens are very anxious to have another vote at him next Summer, when his "goose will be cooked." Next comes Moore, of Carteret, and Davis, of Montgomery—perfect gentlemen of their kind, (poor kind,) hold a half dozen offices; have no particular home, and represent the State at large in the Legislature; both, I hear, belong to the Temperance Society and are strong and undying friends of Senator Galloway, who tells them how to vote. Mr. Etheridge we don't know, unless he is the little fellow that sits up in the corner and looks like a possum, when he is punched in the ribs. In the House of Commons we have Stephens, the miller and dealer in Gent's Furnishing Goods—a greasy looking cuss, upon whom a fly would not light. And then comes a long, lank, lean, gaunt, fellow by the name of Harris, from Franklin, who was appointed mail carrier on the North Carolina Railroad but was incompetent. The same fellow who his colleague Mr. Williamson, from Franklin, (a colored man but a true colored gentleman and friend to his race,) said that he, (Harris), tried to vote at Charlotte while he pretended to represent Franklin county, now a nice specimen he is! Ought he not to hide for all the use he is to the good people of Franklin? The crows had better have his carcass. This is the lot who wish to rule North Carolina; this is the set of ragamuffins and imbeciles who never had any position before and never will again; this is the class of men who wish to hold over contrary to the constitution of N. C. These are the men who would destroy the last vestige of liberty in our good old State; these are the small fry dictatory who have been hoisted into place and power in our State. Away with such chaff! Give us another election and the men of North Carolina, both white and colored, will wipe them out of political existence!

THE NAME OF THE WHITE MAN RUN OVER BY THE TRAIN AT MARLBORO'—SUSPICIONS OF FOUL PLAY.—The body of the white man run over by the train at Marlboro' Saturday night of last week has been identified as that of John D. Walker; whose home is in Columbia township within about six miles of Long Creek. He was in the city that Saturday evening about dark and then paid ex-Sheriff Bunting the sum of $60. He said he was to start home immediately and it is believed he was to walk. It is certain that he left perfectly sober.—During the early part of the past week the family of the deceased feared some evil had befallen him because of his continued absence. Hearing that a man had been killed by the train at Marlboro' his son and brothers visited that place and disinterred the body, which was identified as that of Walker, and taken to his home for reinterment. This was either Wednesday or Thursday when friends were in the city making inquiries regarding the deceased.

There are whispers among the dead man's relatives of foul play, and without any definite reason being given they suspect that he was murdered and placed on the track. They think that he had a considerable sum of money about him when he left here Saturday night. About thirty cents was all that was found on the body, we believe, when the Coroner held his inquest. The coat of the dead man was not on the body then but laying beside it. No injuries other than those evidently caused by the train were discovered on the body.

How the Doctor Got Lost in a Snowdrift.

We think the following story "too good to keep," and, as we promise not to betray the hero's name and place of residence, we hope he will forgive us for telling how he got lost in a snow storm.

It was a pleasant place—the house of the Doctor—just in the edge of the woods. The house was one of those neat little cottages where one expects always to find comfort, peace and happiness.

It was almost hidden among the trees, with which the ground had been so lavishly adorned. Some were so large that you would think they must be centuries old.

The Doctor and his wife lived here alone, with the exception of a boy whom the Doctor had taken to do chores for him and to be company for his patients; for although, as I said, he was getting old, the people of the little village near could not have been persuaded to give up their faithful physician.

One day it had been snowing—such a show storm as you Western people seldom see. The beautiful white flakes seemed to vie with each other to see which should reach its destination soonest, and the sky above seemed one endless sheet of snow.

"Well," said the Doctor to his wife, as he returned from his round of calls, "I am glad there are not many sick just now for an old man like me;" and he shook the snow from his great coat and handed it to Bruce to hang up, saying that he should not need it any more that night.

Just as he had seated himself at the tea table and his wife was pouring out his tea, a loud rap was heard at the door.

"It is some belated traveler," decided the Doctor as he arose to open the door.

"I want you to go and see my wife Doctor," said the visitor as he seated himself by the fire.

"What, go ten miles such a night as this? It is impossible," retorted the Doctor.

"I fear she will die," said the man, "unless you do. I have a man here with me, and we have shovels; we will see you safe through, if you will go."

The amount of it was, the Doctor went.

It is not my purpose to dwell on his ride there; for it was made comparatively easy by the aid of strong arms and shovels; nor of sick woman, but of his journey home. The snow was still whirling thick and fast as the Doctor tucked himself snugly in his light cutter for the homeward trip, and started off briskly; for Nellie was anxious to get home to her warm stable.

The Doctor was not very well acquainted with the round-about way he came, and with the darkness and blinding snow he soon became bewildered. So after a while, thinking he had ridden farther than the distance to his home, he thought he would trust his horse to get him out of the difficulty, and gave Nellie full liberty to choose her own road; so, after he had gone on for some time longer, Nellie stopped and whinnied. The Doctor unmuffled a little, and peered around in the darkness and snow.

"Why, Nellie, where are we?" he said. "This looks like Chesnut Ridge; yes there's the opening in the trees, at the turn of the road on the brow of the hill—this must be Chesnut Ridge—eight miles from home. Well, Nellie we may as well camp for the night, for we can't get home."

"How lucky that Bruce supplied us well with blankets," soliloquized the Doctor as he unhitched Nellie from the cutter, and fastened one of the blankets on her, and turned her loose to look out for herself. Then spreading a buffalo robe on the snow and turning the cutter up, he wrapped himself in his blankets, and crawled into his hovel bed and was soon sound asleep.

His faithful dog was very uneasy all night at his master's absence, and bounded out at the first opportunity to look for him. Finding the cutter in such a novel condition, he began to bark furiously around it.

You can Judge of the Doctor's astonishment, when he came out of his bed room, to find himself in his own door yard, and Nellie standing at the stable door, wondering, no doubt, why she was treated so coolly.—*Western Rural.*

Colonel Aaron Wilbur, who recently died at Savannah, Ga., had his life insured for $70,000.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Tax on Liquor Dealers—The New York Radicals and the Germans—Increase of Expenditures—The Late Senator Fessenden—The New Census and the West, &c.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Dec. 15, '69.

DEAR JOURNAL:—The Secretary of the New York Liquor Dealers' Association yesterday argued, before Commissioner Delano, the claims of the Association to obtain a change in the decision of the Commissioner in regard to the use of stand casks and the rules governing rectifiers and compounders of spirits. It is not probable the decision will be reversed. The Commissioner has also decided that a man must be properly stamped before he takes his morning bitters, according to paragraph 3, p. 18, of supplement 97 to series 46, No. 15. Of course!

It is generally conceded that W. P. Sherman, at present supervisor in the Internal Revenue Bureau, will be appointed third auditor of the Treasury. There has been a hitch in settling the accounts of the War Department for some time past, and it is thought this appointment will remove the difficulty. Mr. Sherman is a thorough business man, possessing a great deal of executive ability and is conversant with the business of that Bureau.

The New York Radicals, in view of their recent defeat, have come to the conclusion that they will henceforth bid for the German vote, and the German element (beer drinkers all) are to be recognized by the appointment of General Seigel to be U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York and J. F. Beyland and J. Shoenhof, respectively for Assessor and Collector in certain Districts. Senators Fenton, Carl Schurz and Sumner are working earnestly in the matter. The President and Secretary Boutwell are favorably impressed with the idea. The "Republican" of this city, in speaking on the subject says: "If ever the State of New York is to be wrested from the hands of the corruptionists, it can only be accomplished by cementing the party, by ignoring social questions, and by distributing a fair quota of offices to deserving and capable Germans." The coolness and cheek displayed by the "Republican" in speaking of corruptionists, in view of the history of Radicalism, and especially in the Radical Legislature of New York, is decidedly refreshing. The Germans will not allow themselves to be auctioned off to the highest bidder by General Seigel or any other who wants a fat berth; they do not forget the Radical efforts to pass all kinds of sumptuary laws and to deprive them of their just rights. When the people of New York forget the Radical rule of the past few years in that State they may change back to the party of fraud, cant and hypocracy. Until that forgetfulness comes our pious Radical friends may rest assured that even the cry of Seigel and lager won't save them.

Secretary Boutwell, who howled economy, retrenchment and reform from the stump in Pennsylvania during the recent canvass in that State, has prepared his estimates for all the Government expenses for the next fiscal year, and true to the Radical idea of economy, he only increases the yearly expenditures $50,000,000 over what it was last year. It is not to be wondered that he is not in favor of lessening the burdens of taxation when he is not in running up the Government expenses at such a fearful rate. The motto of this Administration seems to be that of Louis 14th, "After me the Deluge," or Americanized, "The Devil take the hindmost."

In the Senate yesterday, eulogies were delivered by a number of Senators upon the late Senator Fessenden. Among those who spoke were Messrs. Williams, Anthony, Cattell, Hamlin, Morrell, of Maine, and Sumner. Of course all was praise of the dead Senator. Had he been living, these same eulogizers would be the first to help defeat him for Senator and read him out of their party for the vote he cast on the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson, which act more than any other of his life, gained for him the respect of fair minded people of the country, and for which his motives were aspersed and he was openly and most bitterly reviled by those who yesterday were loud in his praise. "*De mortuis nil nisi bonum*," is a good rule, but in this case it savored of that universal Yankee characteristic hypocracy, with a strong flavor of cant.

The census bill crawls along slowly, objections being made at every step, sections being stricken out here and there. The Western members generally desire elections for members of Congress under the new census during the coming fall. Facts and figures were quoted to show that Michigan with five members represented a greater voting population than Massachusetts with her ten members, and if the Western members were a unit with regard to the West, they would have more favorable legislation; but there are a number of them who vote against their section and State at the bidding of the Eastern members, and the result of their treachery is the West never fails to get the "go by" in every case where her interests are concerned. The Yankee looks to his section first, and to individuals next. In their dealings with the West they reverse their tactics. They manage the Western section of the country through the cupidity, stupidity or the love of place of the Western members, giving up positions that the East may be benefited. They never desire the Presidency for a Yankee, knowing they can manipulate a man from the West to better advantage, and can get more favors than they would dare ask from a Yankee President, on account of the looks of the wing. So the Western Radicals will bow down to the Yankee law makers, and their people suffer the penalty. These same dear good natured people will open their eyes to the plain fact of their servants' treachery one of these days, if they have not already. Then stand from under, ye Yankee lovers.

Soldiers of the War of 1812.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives in reference to the soldiers of the war of 1812, provides that a pension shall be given during life to any surviving soldier who was engaged in that war, except those who fought against the government during the late rebellion, as follows: Officers, $35 per month; non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, $15 per month, provided he is, by reason of infirmity, disease, or other affliction unable to sustain himself comfortably.

BROUGHT HOME.—Johnny Norfleet, whose serious injuries at Oxford were noticed in the Southerner a few weeks since, was brought home on Friday last.

We are glad to learn from his father that he is rapidly recovering, being able to walk about the house. Contrary to supposition, it is believed that his eye sight will in no wise, be impaired.

Tarboro' *Southerner.*

Andrew McMadin, formerly editor of the Saturday Courier, of Philadelphia, died in New York on Monday.

Special Washington Correspondence.

Removal of the Federal Capital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14th, 1869.

Dear Journal:—I promised you in my last that I would advise you as to the progress which is being made in regard to the removal of the Capital.

BINCKLY IN THE FRONT AGAIN.

Mr. Binckly appears to-day to dispute with Judge Sargent upon the unconstitutionality of removing the Capital. He thinks the removal cannot destroy the District of Columbia any more than it could a State, and that it cannot compel the United States to abdicate from any territory to which national sovereignty has once attached.

SOME CONSIDERATIONS IN FAVOR OF THE PROPOSITION.

The proposition that the seat of government ought to be at, or as near as possible to the centre of the country seems, if not entirely, at least very self-evident. When the seat of our Government was, by the act of Congress approved July 16th, 1790, fixed where it is at present, this consideration appears to have been the prevailing one, for at that time that point was about the centre of the inhabited part of the country. With the exception of a few weak, struggling settlements West of the mountains, the population was then confined to the narrow strip between the sea shore and the Alleghanies, and hardly anywhere extended inland more than two hundred miles. The point on the Potomac fixed by the act of Congress for the seat of government was about midway between the sea-coast and the mountains, and also between the most Northeastwardly settlements in New England and the most Southwestwardly ones in Georgia. That point had, therefore, at that time, the fact of its central position to recommend it, and it had little if anything else. If the population of the country had extended then, as it extends now, from the St. Croix to the Rio Grande, from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, no one can for a moment suppose that Congress would ever have thought of fixing the Capital on the Potomac, where it now is.

Leaving Alaska out of view, the geographical centre of the United States is probably in Kansas—but not far from the fork of the Kansas river, a little below where it crosses the State line between Kansas and Nebraska. I suppose it is further west than the settlements have yet extended, and as yet is probably occupied by nothing but prairie dogs and antelopes, with perhaps now and then a few straggling buffaloes and Indians. But while this is the geographical centre, it is not, and probably never will be, the centre of population. The centre of population at present must be east, and probably a good way east of the Mississippi; and from the arid, barren character of the country between the Missouri and the Sierra Nevadas, this will probably always be the case. This consideration must have great weight in locating the Government—for it is obvious that it ought to be located at the centre of population, rather than the geographical centre.

While the question of centralism must be the principal reason, it cannot be the only one to be considered in fixing the place for the capital. The questions of health, accessibility and safety from capture must likewise be taken into consideration.

One of the great objections to Washington is its unhealthiness—placed on the low, swampy ground between the main and east branches of the sluggish Potomac, it cannot be anything else than unhealthy.

On the score of accessibility, Washington has nothing to recommend it, while it has much to detract from it. The fact is, that from Boston to Fernandina there is not another city or town on or connected with the Atlantic coast so difficult of access as Washington. It is out of the line both of commerce and travel, and it is incapable of being brought into the line of either. It is a place to which, if it were not the seat of government, nobody would ever so much as think of going either for business or pleasure; for apart from its being the seat of government, it has not and never would have either business or means of pleasure to induce anybody to visit it.

As to safety from capture, everything is against Washington. In the war of 1812, the British did capture it, and burned the public buildings and archives. If another war should break out between us and Great Britain, there would be nothing to prevent the same thing from being done again. A fleet of steamers might at any time run up and destroy the place, unless we should do as in time past—keep a large army there continually for its protection. Past experience in this respect ought to teach us the necessity of providing some more secure place for the seat of government.

Of course the Capital, when removed, must be in the valley of the Mississippi, and great care must be taken to locate it in a healthy place, and one easy of access. It must, moreover, be in a place where it will be secured from capture. Whether any place North of the Ohio will be sufficiently far from the Canada frontier for that purpose, will be a question to be considered. It will be the duty of Congress to deliberate carefully on all these matters, so that the location fixed upon may be a proper one, and one where the seat of government may remain for many generations.

The great West has already begun to act in the matter of removing the Capital and it will continue the action until the Capital is removed—and that without the slightest regard to any Constitutional quibbles, for they are nothing but quibbles—that the ingenuity of lawyers can interpose against it. It feels and will continue to feel more and more that it has the right to effect the removal; it knows and will continue to know more and more certainly that it has the power to do it, and if constitutional quibbles are thrown in its way, it will only laugh at them and pursue its purpose with more earnestness. All persons interested may as well make up their minds to the removal of the Capital, because it is as certain as anything in the future can be, that the West will allow it to remain among the swamps of the Potomac but a little while longer.

More anon,
GLAUCUS.

Death of Another Old Defender.

Daniel Hall, Esq., who resided with Mr. George B. Ballard, ten miles from town, died very suddenly on Saturday last, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. Mr. Hall was in the war of 1812, and for his sarvices during that dark hour of our national existence, received to the day of his death a regular pension from the Government.—Princess Annie (Md.) *Herald,*

Rev. Dr. Sears, general agent of the Peabody Educational Fund is visiting the chief cities of Texas to ascertain the needs of that State.